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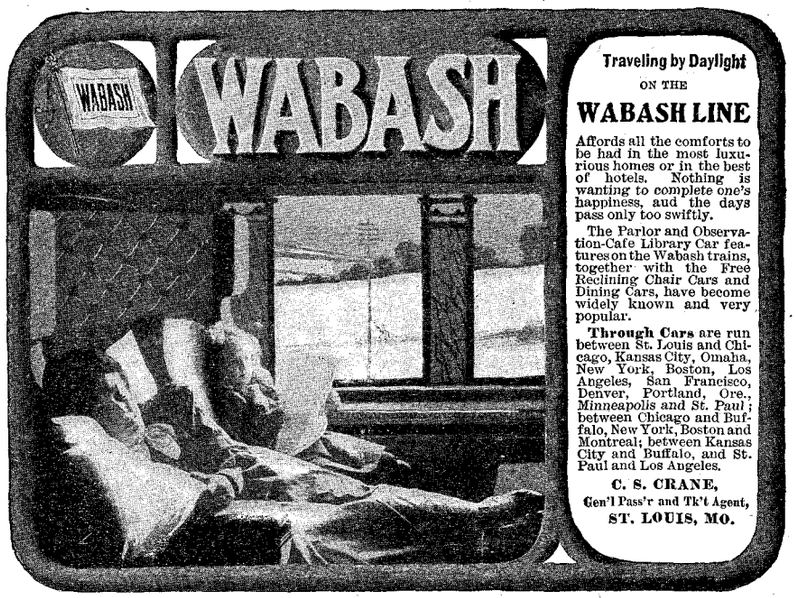

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE WABASH INJUNCTION.

MARCH 3, 1903, will stand as an important date in the industrial history of this country (such is the prevailing view), in case the injunction issued in St. Louis on that day by Judge Elmer B. Adams (of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit in the Eastern District of Missouri) is sustained by the higher courts. "There will be no more railway strikes in this country" if the injunction is so sustained, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser;* and P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, agrees that "if Judge Adams's order is written into the laws of our country, organization of labor, which is to-day the hope and protection of those who toil, can no longer contribute its beneficent influences in bettering the condition of the working people." The trainmen and firemen on the Wabash road, it appears, had authorized the officials of their unions to make certain demands of the company, and to order a strike if the demands were refused. No agreement was reached, and the company was notified that if the demands were not granted, a strike would be ordered at 5 P.M. on March 3. The company, however, applied to the United States court for an injunction to restrain the men from striking, and Judge Adams granted it. There was no strike, and it is not thought likely that there will be one until the injunction is dissolved. Proceedings for and against such dissolution are now on. The restraining order reads, in part, as follows:

"Whereas, It has been represented to the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit in the Eastern District of Missouri, in chancery sitting, on the part of the Wabash Railroad Company by its certain complaint against you and each of you, that you are combining and confederating together to order and cause a strike on the part of the employees of the said railroad company, engaged in and about the operation of its trains, as brakemen, switchmen, and firemen, and in interfering with, hindering, obstructing and stopping the business of said railroad company as a common carrier in the United States.

"We, therefore, in consideration thereof and the particular matters in said bill set forth, do strictly command you and each and every one of you, individually and as representatives of the Order of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, you, and said organizations, representatives, clerks, agents, and attorneys and all others who may be aiding and abetting you or them, or acting in concert with you or them, and under your or their direction, until the further order of this court, absolutely to desist and refrain from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said the Wabash Railroad Company, engaged in or about the operation of its trains within the United States, and brakemen, switchmen, or locomotive firemen to strike or quit the service of said company; and from in any way molesting or interfering with said railroad company's said employees, or with the operation of its trains, or the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

"I do not believe any such injunction can hold," says Senator Depew (for many years attorney, and later president of the New York Central Railroad, and now chairman of the boards of directors of the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central Railroads), in a newspaper interview; and Judge M. F. Tuley, of the Appellate Court of Illinois, says:

"Issuing such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent and we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown.

"The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well issue against a railroad, enjoining it from discharging an employee or from failing to pay such employees a certain fixed rate of wages.

"We judges are approaching a condition in which the governing power will be exercised by the judges with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads."

W. M. Springer, of Washington, formerly chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals in the Indian Territory, says:

"It has been settled by the highest courts in the country by numerous decisions, and the doctrine is no longer controverted, that workmen or employees possess the right to quit work singly or in a body by preconcert of agreement, provided only that they do not interfere with the rights of others, whether co-employees, employers, or the public.

"They have a right to seek an increase in wages by all peaceable means, and meetings and combinations to that end, if unaccompanied by threats, violence, disorder, or attempts to coerce, are not unlawful. They may agree in a body that they will not work below certain rates, and a strike to this end, unaccompanied by any of the foregoing elements, is not an offense.

"The doctrine laid down by the New York courts is this: 'The law permits workmen at least with a limited territory to combine together and by peaceable means to seek any legitimate advantage in their trade. The increase of wages is such an advantage. The right to combine involves of necessity the right to persuade all colaborers to join in the action.

"This right to persuade colaborers involves the right to persuade new employees to join the combination. This is but a corollary of the 'right of combination.' It is a well-recognized doctrine that the right to issue temporary injunctions should be exercised with great caution, and never except in case of urgent necessity, and where the acts enjoined are unlawful or amount to a nuisance.

"Applying the law as above stated to the language of the injunction issued by Judge Adams, it clearly appears that he has exceeded his authority. The parties against whom the injunction was directed were the authorized representatives of the firemen and trainmen of the railroad company. They had a right as such agents to order a strike. In doing this they were

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merely exercising the authority conferred on them by their colaborers.

"They also had the right to persuade their colaborers to desist from work, and they had the lawful right to induce their colaborers and new employees by all peaceable means to desist from work. Hence, in so far as Judge Adams sought by injunction to prevent such acts, he exceeded his authority."

The Chicago *Evening Post* says, in a very positive editorial:

"Involuntary servitude can not be restored in the United States. Even the black man has only been disfranchised, not reenslaved. Labor is free and will remain free, and neither malevolent nor benevolent feudalism will ever be established in this republic. The freedom of labor, among other things, implies the right to strike for any reason whatever, just as the freedom of enterprise implies the right to dismiss employees for any reason or without any reason or explanation. What legislation has not done and will never attempt courts of equity will hardly be permitted to accomplish by indirection. . . . . .

"As to the alleged grievances of the men, the reasonableness or unreasonableness of their demands, it is unnecessary to express any opinion at this time. The essential point is that they had a perfect legal right to vote as they did, to resolve upon a strike, and to delegate to committees and to officers of their organizations the power to conduct negotiations and to call the strike in the event of failure to reach a settlement. The court steps in and forbids the agents and representatives of the men to do what they were expressly authorized to do by the principals in the case! Is this law? Is this sense? Is this Americanism? . . . The injunction will not stand. It is arbitrary and unwarranted."

The New York *Sun*, however, regards the injunction as entirely proper and reasonable. It says:

"The injunction order as it reads does not interfere with the right of the mechanics or laborers of the Wabash Railway to strike; it only restrains the heads of the Trainmen's Union from coercing, persuading, or inducing the railway employees to strike or quit the service of the company. It leaves, of course, the individual workmen or any number of the workmen to act on their own volition, but it very properly directs outside conspirators to refrain from aiding or abetting a movement of which the intent is to paralyze a great common carrier."

And the New York *Evening Post* takes a similar view. To quote:

"It can not be affirmed that the court in taking this step has infringed or curtailed the right of the company's employees to desist from work, or their right to act through the Trainmen's Union. It has merely sought to protect the public, including the employees themselves, against a great and sudden calamity —the cessation of traffic on some thousands of miles of railway —until the reasons for it shall have been heard and opportunity given for an adjustment of differences between the company and its operatives. There was a time in the history of labor troubles and labor organization in this country when it was possible for the employees of a railway to desist from work without any warning whatever, and leave passengers stranded midway between stations, or to abandon a cattle-train in a snow-storm, leaving the animals to perish from hunger and cold. The courts put a stop to that kind of strike, and organized labor itself acknowledged the justice of the proceeding, or at all events made no protest against it. No authority was assumed to curtail the liberties of workingmen to demand and enforce their rights in an orderly way, not inconsistent with the rights of other members of the community, but merely to postpone hasty action which might work irreparable injury to persons having no share or interest in the dispute. Judge Adams, as we infer, has merely applied this rule to the threatened strike on the Wabash Railway. At all events, his injunction is only temporary, and can not work any serious harm, while it will probably be beneficial even to the leaders of the Trainmen's Union. . . .

"It is most likely that Judge Adams has rendered a valuable service to the Wabash trainmen and firemen by causing a delay in their intended strike. The president of the company says that he is now paying higher wages for firing engines than his competitors pay. If this is the fact, a strike would be an attempt to accomplish the impossible."

Mr. Wells M. Blodgett, vice-president and general counselor of the Wabash road, says:

"The court proceedings are based on the provisions of the interstate commerce law. That act makes it the duty of the railroad companies to receive and transport all kinds of interstate traffic, and requires them to interchange such traffic with each other at connecting points, and any conspiracy on the part of any number of persons to defeat that act, or the provisions of any federal act, is wrong, and renders the parties liable, criminally and civilly. This is not a mere theory; it is the settled law, and the injunction only goes to that extent. Should the order be violated, it will be for the court to say what steps it will take to enforce the order, but we have no reason to believe that any one intends to violate it."

"BUT A COMRADE KNELT BESIDE HIM, WHILE THE LIFE-BLOOD EBBED AWAY." —*The Detroit Free Press.*

DESERTED.

THE KIDS: "Papa! Papa!!"
SENATOR QUAY: "I'm not your papa." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

STATEHOOD FAILURE IN CARTOON.

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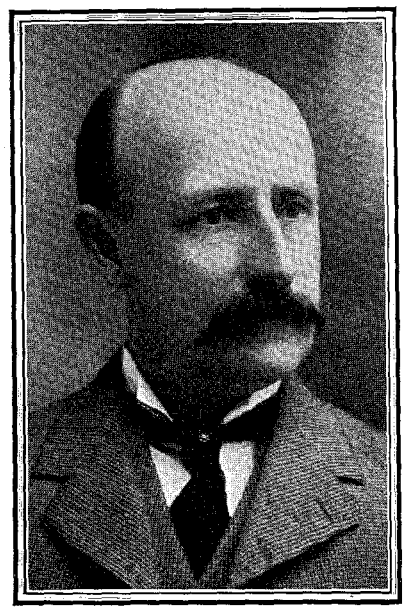
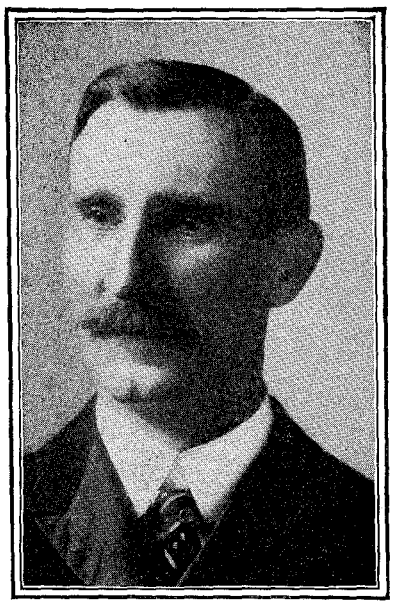


SENATOR L. HEISLER BALL (Rep.),
Of Delaware.

MR. J. EDWARD ADDICKS.



SENATOR J. FRANK ALLEE (Rep.),
Of Delaware.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION AND MR. ADDICKS.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS is still treated as the central figure in all the comment on the Delaware senatorial situation, and his prospect of election to the Senate at some future time is the main topic of speculation. James Frank Allee, Mr. Addicks's lieutenant, and Congressman Lewis Heisler Ball (anti-Addicks Republican) were elected to the Senate last week for the long and short terms, respectively, and the Associated Press despatch from Dover announcing the result said that "the election is regarded here as an Addicks victory." It was rumored at first that after the legislature adjourned Senator Allee would resign, and Governor Hunn would appoint Mr. Addicks to fill the vacancy; but all concerned have denied emphatically that such a plan is contemplated. Mr. Addicks says that his next attempt to reach the Senate will be two years hence, when Senator Ball's term will expire. He said to a Philadelphia *Ledger* reporter that he felt sure Senator Allee would resign if he asked him to, and the Senator remarked, "I sincerely regret that I have to fill the place that belongs to Mr. Addicks"; but it appears that Mr. Addicks prefers to wait and get a full term. "I shall aim to elect a legislature two years from now favorable to me," he said. Senator Ball ventured the remark that the present election would bring peace and harmony to the Republican party in Delaware, but Mr. Addicks, upon hearing of it, exclaimed:

"It does not mean peace in the Republican party. It means war to the knife. I am in the fight two years from now, with the advantage of having one of my close friends in the four-year term, and being myself national committeeman.

"Mr. Ball and his friends could not affect the situation for an instant; they can not carry the State. The fight in the State will be kept up unless they (the Regulars) coalesce. We will not be fooled again. This is the last dividend for the Regular Republicans. They haven't any popular vote left. Hereafter they will not have the advantage of federal appointments to help the Democrats. Ball will be just a mere figurehead. He has been practically a Democrat the last two years."

Many papers believe that Mr. Addicks will realize his expectation two years hence. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which has kept in close touch with the Delaware situation, says:

"The bolters have been fighting for years to clean out Addicks. They have failed to do so. He has not been elected to a seat in the Senate in person, but there can be little doubt that with the advantage he has gained he will be by the Legislature of two years hence. His close friend and follower, Mr. Allee, was forced upon the bolting Republicans. They have been obliged to accept him, and to the so-called 'regulars' he is in every way as obnoxious as Addicks himself.

"From a strategical point the Unionists have won a great victory. Mr. Ball, whom the bolters have selected, will have but two years, and meanwhile the Unionists, with added power, will no doubt organize as never before in the expectation of turning his seat over to Mr. Addicks on the 4th of March, 1905. The Unionists are in the saddle at Washington for four years in any event."

THE GASMAN: "Understand. tho, I withdraw voluntarily."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Altho the Republican party gains two Senators by this elec-

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tion, many Republican papers grieve that the anti-Addicks Republican members of the Delaware legislature united with the Addicks members as they did. It would have been better to unite with the Democrats in the election of one anti-Addicks Republican and one Democrat, according to the New York *Press* (Rep.) and the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.); and several other papers recall that the Democratic members had just announced their willingness to vote for two anti-Addicks Republicans, which would have obviated the necessity of voting for either a Democrat or an Addicks man. It is "impossible to congratulate Delaware greatly" on the result, thinks the New York *Sun* (Rep.), and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) can see "no substantial gain for the cause of decent and honest government" in it. "The anti-Addickses," it declares, "might as well have capitulated to Addicks and his machine two years ago, as to have carried on their contest with so little practical result to themselves or to the ideas which they pretend to represent." The outcome is credited to Senator Hanna's influence and efforts by a number of well-informed papers, including the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which calls it "a victory that puts him on the defensive before the country."

Delaware is only one illustration of a tendency that is becoming apparent in our senatorial elections, thinks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). After remarking that Mr. Addicks "practically owns the State, and has made of it as rotten a pocket borough as can be found in the list of American commonwealths," it goes on to say:

"It is plain that a Rockefeller or Morgan or Carnegie could, if he chose, pick Delaware up and put it in his pocket, where it would rattle around like a silver quarter.

"And why may not this ownership of American commonwealths by individual millionaires extend? It has certainly gained considerable headway. We do not need to go to Nevada with its Stewarts and Joneses, or to Montana with its Clarks, or even to Rhode Island with its Aldrich and his lieutenant Brayton, to obtain examples of what seems to be a general tendency. The two largest States of the Union in point of population and wealth are to-day owned, for political purposes, if not by one rich man, then by several acting for themselves and general corporation interests, who prefer to exercise their power through agents like Platt and Quay rather than directly as members of the Senate. Michigan has become almost as thoroughly plutocratized as Pennsylvania. Ohio is making marked progress in that direction. New Jersey is already near the goal. Maryland can not be far behind. Massachusetts and other New England States, barring Rhode Island, and Iowa almost alone of Northern States manifest any very noteworthy ability to resist the influences which are commercializing the politics of the nation."

There are some exceptions, however, to all this unfavorable comment. The election "is the most satisfactory outcome that was possible in the existing situation," thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the New York *Tribuue* (Rep.) says:

"When the facts are duly considered the outcome does not appear unsatisfactory or unworthy of the men who have been professing to stand for a principle during the last eight years. In all that time Addicks has never withdrawn his original threat of 'Addicks or nobody.' According to the best evidence it was withdrawn over his head, to his astonishment and chagrin, by his lieutenants at their conference on Sunday. They are believed to have told him that they could not leave their votes at his absolute disposal any longer; that a combination between the regular Republicans and the Democrats which would completely control the situation was on the verge of being formed; that the vacancies must be filled; that they could not be filled by Republicans until he had been eliminated, and that it had consequently been resolved to eliminate him. That was a final repudiation of the 'Addicks or nobody' creed. It was essentially a surrender.

"If the regular Republicans should be accused of compromising with their opponents and their own convictions they could justly answer that they had made no compromise, but had merely fulfilled a long-standing promise. They have repeatedly proposed in previous years to join with the Addicks men in electing one of their number, not Addicks, and a regular Republican, and they renewed their offer only a fortnight ago. They have considered, and seemed likely to form, a combination with the Democrats only because no alternative method of filling the vacant Senate seats, while excluding Addicks, appeared to be open to them. As the complicated situation stood for weeks, or as it was understood, Republican sentiment throughout the country would have abundantly justified their adoption of that course, and a great majority of honorable men of all parties would have rejoiced to see an utterly selfish and corrupt ambition defeated even at a sacrifice of party feeling. If, as now seems clear, the knowledge that such an arrangement was about to be consummated in obedience to a sense of duty led the followers of Addicks to override his authority and accept the offer which he had always contemptuously rejected, the moral victory is not impaired, while perhaps the political outlook is improved."

UNFINISHED BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

FOR more than a year, the sentiment of the country, as expressed in the newspapers, has been in favor of concluding a treaty with Colombia for the construction of a canal at Panama, and has been overwhelmingly in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. The United States Senate is still deliberating on these matters; and it is the hope of the President and of most of the press that it will in the present special session feel inclined to act favorably upon them. The appointments of Dr. Crum, colored, to be collector of the port of Charleston, and of William M. Byrne (Addicks Republican) to be federal district attorney of Delaware, are also still pending before the Senate for action.

The Washington *Star* understands that "there is a majority in the Senate in favor of both the canal treaty and the Cuban treaty," and, indeed, that the Cuban treaty "requires only a roll-call"; but nobody seems to think that either treaty will escape with any such easy treatment as that. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who occupied the time of the Senate for several weeks during the recent session in talking against the Panama treaty, told a Washington correspondent last week that it will now be necessary for him to begin at the beginning and go over all the ground again for the benefit of the newly elected Senators who have not heard his arguments. But there is no time limit to this session, and many papers take comfort in the thought that the Senator must eventually bring his remarks to a close. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"Even Morgan is mortal and almost eighty years of age. He can not exploit forever the extraordinary privileges which the custom of the body to which he belongs gives him. By compelling the close of the Fifty-seventh Congress with no action on the Panama treaty, he doubtless hoped that by sparring for time something might happen that would thwart the republic of the United States in one of the great endeavors of its history. The obstinate twelfth juryman who stands out against the other eleven is not a circumstance for contumacy compared with the man who has been so viciously blocking the way of progress to seventy millions of people.

"We can hardly understand the temper of a man with Morgan's standing who so obstinately makes himself an obstruction and a nuisance, to the delay and detriment of such important interests as are involved in this question. We can understand it in an Addicks, who has been without reputation of any but the malodorous kind for a long time, and is only a vulgar adventurer anyway; but Morgan lays claim to statesmanship, and in some respects has shown statesmanlike qualities. Charity suggests that it is to be accounted for by senility that has taken the form of stubbornness. He is living in the past and can not understand why the country should have moved forward since the days when a different, tho as it now appears an inferior, scheme commanded its attention.

"The new pact between the United States and the French

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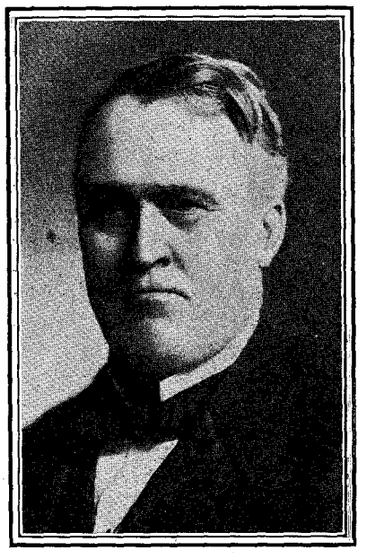
company must be a severe disappointment to Senator Morgan. The conditions are now right for the new Senate to have it out with him. The bargain holds until the treaty is ratified or until there is a definite refusal on the part of the Senate to ratify it, a contingency which no one expects. So the fight which this octogenarian must now put up seems to be more against fate than ever before. What he is to gain, unless it is the gratification of personal spleen, we are unable to see. His career is almost over, and it is strange that he should try to end it by a losing fight against his Government and his country."

The Cuban treaty situation is complicated by the contention that action by the House will be necessary to make the treaty valid. As the measure will affect the tariff revenue, some claim that the House must pass upon it. In case the Senate shall ratify the treaty, and the Administration shall put it into force without waiting for action by the House, this interesting point may be settled by the courts. The editorials favoring the treaty are much the same as those which have been quoted many times in these columns. About the only journals that oppose it are those interested in the sugar industry. The New Orleans *Sugar Planters' Journal* says:

A. C. LATIMER (Dem.),
New Senator from South Carolina.



LEE S. OVERMAN (Dem.),
New Senator from North Carolina.

"The Brussels conference agreements between European sugar countries will go into effect next September, with benefit to Cuban sugar producers, and the prosperity of the island so assured that the treaty can not be ratified on the ground of being done in order to give Cuba necessary aid. In the mean time, work is quietly being done by representatives of European sugar-producing countries with the idea of showing that the ratification of the treaty will violate the favored-nation clause, and it is not unlikely that their protests against the adoption of the treaty may contribute much to its defeat. It is hard to understand why the Administration will insist on endeavoring to force through this treaty that is objectionable to the Cubans at large. It can do no great good and may do much harm. May it never pass."

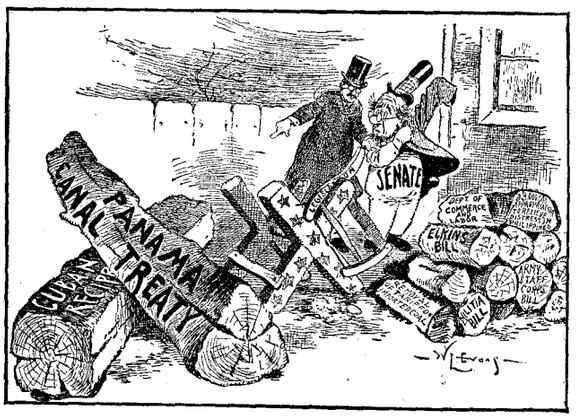
WORK OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

IN spite of protracted filibustering in both houses of Congress toward the end of the session and an amount of unfinished business that is, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), "probably unprecedented in the history of our national legislature," many papers declare that the work of the Fifty-seventh Congress was decidedly creditable. Its work "has been great and important, notwithstanding its failures," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.); and the Buffalo *News* (Ind.) thinks that this Congress is "one of the most notable in several years for the good work accomplished." President Roosevelt, just before the close of the session, sent a letter of congratulation to Speaker Henderson, in which he remarked that, "taken as a whole, no other Congress of recent years has to its credit a record of more substantial achievement for the public good." The Congress will be chiefly remembered, it is believed, for providing civil government in the Philippines, creating the new Department of Commerce and Labor, providing for the building of the Isthmian canal, giving Government irrigation to the arid lands of the West, and for its trust program, which includes the Elkins anti-rebate law, the act to expedite suits brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, and provision for two assistant attorneys-general. It broke the record for the amount of money appropriated, making it a little over $1,500,000,000. A general staff was created for the army, and the law establishing a national militia was enacted. A permanent census bureau was provided for, the bar against Chinese immigration was maintained, and a new immigration act and a law aimed against oleomargarine were passed. The Spanish war-revenue taxes were repealed, the duty on anthracite was removed, and a new bankruptcy law was adopted. The gold standard was extended to the Philippines, a system of currency there was provided for,

KEPT IN.

ROOSEVELT: "Boys, this hurts me more than it does you."

—*The Philadelphia Inquire.*



THE PRESIDENT: "You must finish your work before you quit."

—*The Cleveland Leader.*

EXTRA SESSION IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

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and $3,000,000 was given to relieve distress in the islands. Increased pensions were granted to those who lost limbs in the service of the United States, and the laws were amended so as to discourage young women from marrying aged ex-soldiers for the purpose of receiving the widow's pension after their deaths. The personnel of the navy was increased and five battle-ships were provided for. The Alaskan treaty was ratified and the law requiring the use of automatic couplers on railroads was enacted.

The unfinished work includes the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties, and Congress is severely criticized for making an extra session necessary for their ratification. Many papers regret the failure to pass the Philippine tariff reduction bill and the Aldrich bill for the safe-keeping of public funds, while the failure of the statehood and the ship-subsidy bills arouses usually just the opposite feeling. Some of the other measures that failed are the Newfoundland reciprocity treaty, the bill for the protection of the President, the Fowler currency bill, the eight-hour labor bill, the Littlefield anti-trust bill, customs tariff revision, New York post-office appropriation, the pure food bill, diplomatic and consular reform bill, and the appointment of delegates from Alaska and the Philippines. The nomination of Dr. William D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston was not confirmed.

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind.) has the following to say regarding the anti-trust laws:

"Whether this group of laws mark the end or the beginning of anti-trust legislation, time and events only can show. They do not go either as far or as fast as the 'trust-busters' desired, but they go farther if not faster than the conservative element of the Senate intended any legislation should go when the session of Congress opened. Together they constitute a compromise between an aggressive Administration and a reluctant Senate. It is a reasonable conclusion that if the Republicans continue in control of the country after 1904 any extensions of federal power over corporate capital will be made very gradually and with due regard to the delicacy of the question. At first glance it seems inevitable that the Democracy should, in event of its electing its candidate for President next year, go on a wild hunt for the 'Octopus' and indulge in promiscuous 'trust-busting,' but it is very doubtful if its performance would equal its promise."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) comments on the failure to reduce the tariff, except on anthracite. It says:

"Congress has also left undone the things that it most urgently ought to have done, with no compensating record of achievement. It is no credit to the majority that the minority proved unequal to the opportunity of shaping these issues plainly, on broad and patriotic lines. The tenderness of the majority for the tariff, which both shields monopoly and piles up an unneeded and dangerous hoard of money in the Treasury, to the popular loss and the peril of all sound financial interests, offered the point of attack. The enforced repeal of the duty upon coal made the vulnerability of the system evident. The reduction of taxation, the reform of the currency, the promotion of commerce, justice to dependent people under our protection, all these were denied in blind subservience to the fetich of Dingleyism. The patriotic promptings of the President were disregarded and the fair promises of party platforms proved but idle words. But the minority produced no leader capable of driving the truth home. The record of the session is but a record of inertia, obstruction, incapacity, and neither party is exempt from the discredit with which the Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States has passed into history."

The majority of the past Congress was Republican, but what have the minority, the Democrats, "done to reestablish the Democratic party in the confidence of the country?" asks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.). It answers the question thus:

"Very little, it must be admitted. The party in Congress has lacked both leadership and a policy. In both houses the Democrats voted almost unanimously for the Littlefield anti-trust bill, which whatever its good provisions was assuredly the most centralizing measure and the most absolutely destructive of the traditional Democratic doctrine of state rights of any ever introduced in Congress with a serious purpose of passing it.

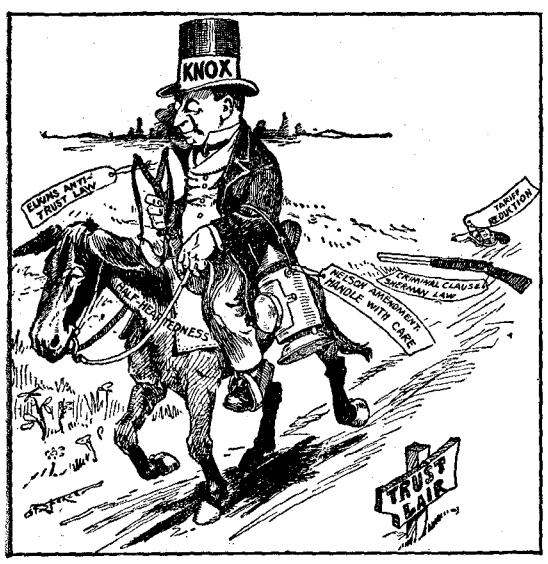
"In addition to this it was a Democratic Senator—Patterson, of Colorado—who opposed and helped to defeat the Philippine tariff relief bill, on the express ground that it might hurt the incubated infant sugar-beet industry of his State!

"Worse still, the Democratic Senators helped to block the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty—a Democratic measure so far as it goes, if justice and decency and fair trade are Democratic—for no other apparent purpose than to 'play politics.'

"And it was a Democratic Senator who by insensate filibustering against the Panama treaty delayed the beginning of a great work which the country with practical unanimity demands and which nine-tenths of the Senate stood ready to ratify.

"Still further to illustrate their partizanship and their indifference to principle and to the public needs, a coterie of Democratic Senators prevented the passage—avowedly an act of retaliation for Senator Aldrich's opposition to the omnibus Statehood bill—of a conservative measure to avoid a congestion of currency in the Treasury and to secure interest upon government deposits.

"When it is added that Democrats voted as greedily as Republicans for the river and harbor, the public buildings, and other 'pork-barrel' bills that went to swell the total appropriations to the highest sum ever reached, it can not be claimed that they have done much to induce the voters to turn the Government over to them."



"ON TO BATTLE."
—*The Commoner.*

"READING FROM HOMER."
Brought up to date by Opper in the New York *American.*

TRUST LEGISLATION CARICATURED.

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FAMINE IN FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND LAPLAND.

THOSE who decide what European news shall be cabled to this country seem to think it highly important that the American people be kept minutely informed of the daily movements and words of every foolish princess that furnishes food for gossip, and that the starving condition of some hundreds of thousands in the Scandinavian countries be treated, in comparison, as a small matter. The death of a few hundred or thousand peasants is dismissed with a paragraph, while a royal burst of tears or the stamp of a royal foot is good for at least a column. Some may be interested to know, however, that over 400,000 Finns, 200,000 Swedes, and many thousand Norwegians and Lapps are perishing of hunger. The situation seems to be worse in Finland than in the other afflicted countries. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the Finnish peasants have been eating bark and unripe, frost-spoiled rye and barley made into bitter cakes that even the animals refuse to eat. So terrible is the dearth of vegetation, according to another account, that even the birds have died by thousands in the forests. An appeal from one of the famine provinces in Finland says:

"The rain prevented both the oats and the rye from producing sufficient for seed, and blight and frost made even this almost useless. Many have sought to make bread from the rye. It is scarcely possible to believe that it is bread. It is quite green, and hardly holds together, and is so bitter that one can not well swallow a morsel of it. Yet it is all many have to live on. And even this will not last many weeks. There are places where the people have not even such bread, but have to live on bread made from the bark of trees. With milk one might eat bark bread, but many have not this. They must kill their only cow. The failure of the hay harvest and the potato crop has been followed by an almost entire failure of the oats and rye.

"Those who have the opportunity of traveling in these parts and of visiting one of the little homes, and of seeing the sad faces of the mothers, and the white faces of the almost naked children, and of hearing their cries for bread, and seeing how many cry in vain, realize how great and how pressing is the need."

The Christian Herald (New York), which is receiving and forwarding money to relieve the famine, has investigated the situation in Finland through correspondents there. It summarizes the conditions as follows:

"Last year's crops were a total failure, owing to the unprecedented rains, which rotted the grain in the ground. Besides, the fisheries, which supply the means of existence to a very large proportion of the people, also failed through the same cause. Peas, beans, and potatoes grew sodden and rotted in the soil, like the grain. The hay, too, then went through rot and flood. Spring was late; then came a long succession of chilly rains and early frost, killing off the last hopes of the farmers. In the provinces mentioned, there were not more than half a dozen dry days the whole summer. It was altogether the most utter crop failure in half a century, and has brought the people of one hundred and ninety-four parishes to a condition of destitution.

"Finland's average grain crop is easily $12,000,000 short of the preceding year; and this, together with the loss in sea and lake fishing, means ruin to thousands of industrious peasant families. Hunger, with all its terrors, has invaded the northern provinces, and multitudes are to-day living upon bread made from unripe rye and barley, which even the horses reject. Loaves of barley husks and straw are all that stand between them and starvation, and there are thousands who have not even a morsel of that wretched compost to stay their hunger, and who are compelled to live upon the kindness of their neighbors. In the last great famine of 1867, when the crops failed, 100,000 were said to have died of starvation. This winter the situation is even more serious, and the authorities are alarmed for the fate of the sufferers. Four hundred thousand, or one-sixth of the entire population of the country, are reported as literally on the verge of starvation."

The Russian Government has spent $3,500,000 or more in relieving the famine in Finland, European Russia, and Siberia, and expects to spend much more. The more fortunate of the provinces and cities in Finland have contributed $500,000, and smaller sums have been sent in from this and other countries. Emigration is increasing rapidly.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE have resolved to deny ourself the pleasure of reading *The Congressional Record* during Lent.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE papers have room for an item about Kipling's latest poem, but not for the poem itself.—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

A PLEBISCITE of posterity, on the question whether it wants to be born or not, seems to be called for.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ONE difference between Addicks and the Delaware peach crop is that frost has no effect upon the former.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CABLE reports a rising in Canton against the Manchus. The Manchus probably control the street-railways.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

SENATOR PETTUS, of Alabama, says that his election only cost him a dollar. Mr. Addicks, of Delaware, would like the recipe.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

KIPLING calls his latest "The Settler" to distinguish it from his penultimate effort, which was rather of an unsettler.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IN asking what Grover Cleveland stood for Mr. Bryan seems to forget that he stood for President three times and got it twice.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Georgia peach crop has another advantage; it is not only "ruined" earlier than the Delaware crop, but it gets on the market earlier.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

GENERAL MILES has returned from his trip around the world; the Administration is yearning for more worlds to send him around.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

BLIBSON: "I understand that a South American general has resolved to sell his life dearly." Glibson: "Yes he wants ten dollars for the library edition."—*Judge.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY has tremendous personal influence. His suit for prize money was rushed through the Court of Claims in three years.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PREPARATIONS for the World's Fair are progressing satisfactorily. The main entrance has been located and the souvenir spoons are out.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD says there are 800 trusts in this country. It must be the masses and and not classes who are forming trusts, after all.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CUSTOMER: "I want a ton of coal." Dealer: "Yes, sir. What size?" Customer: "Well, if it isn't asking too much, I'd like to have a 2,000-pound ton."—*The Chicago Daily News.*

QUAY must think it pretty tough that a gentleman connected with the Senate can not be allowed to oblige his friends with a little favor like the creation of two or three new States.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

BOOKER WASHINGTON says the black man must work. The Indian commissioner says the red man must work. By and by somebody will be suggesting that the white man must work.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE name of Alabama, the State from which Senator Morgan comes, means "Here we rest." His constituents ought to make a suggestion to the Senator.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AGAIN it was the innocent bystander who was hurt in a New York shooting-scrape. There is but one safe rule to follow in such cases—if you are compelled by circumstances to be a bystander, see to it that you are at least not innocent.—*The Baltimore American.*

MR. BRYAN said at Columbus that if there was any one man in the country who has suffered on account of lack of Democratic harmony, he is that man. In this matter Mr. Bryan seems to have had the rather unusual experience of being both cause and effect.—*The Indianapolis News.*

IT IS CLAIMED THAT AMERICAN DIPLOMATS SHOULD WEAR UNIFORMS IN ACCORD WITH THE STYLE OF THE FOREIGN COURTS.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

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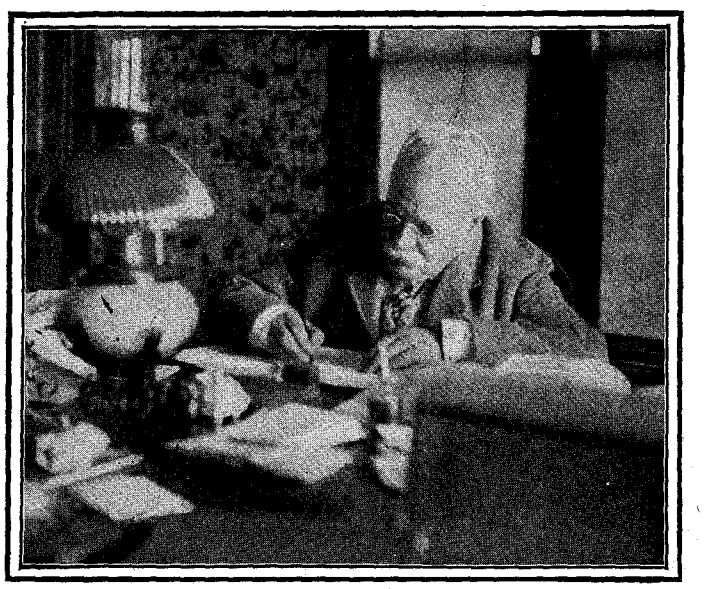
LETTERS AND ART.

THE "CHIEF LITERARY MAN" OF AMERICA.

IN calling Mr. William Dean Howells "our chief literary man," Mr. Hamlin Garland probably means, tho he does not say so explicitly, chief of our living writers. He devotes twelve pages in the current *North American Review* to establishing this claim, and the gist of his argument lies in his title, "Sanity in Fiction," which sanity Mr. Howells is taken to represent as no other living American writer represents it.

Max Nordau has said, "The literature of fiction is an enormous collection of tales of disease," and he includes in this characterization naturalistic fiction. The reason for this Mr. Garland finds in the fondness of novel-readers for sensations, and the life which has by familiarity become commonplace to us does not furnish the desired sensations. "The near at hand remains squalid and prosaic." It requires a higher art to do what Whitman calls "teaching the average man the glory of his daily walk and trade." This higher art is Mr. Howells's, and he "more than any other of our writers" has shown that a public exists for a sane and wholesome novel. Says Mr. Garland:

"Mr. Howells's development has been steady and consistent. 'Their Wedding Journey' and 'A Chance Acquaintance' were hardly more than sketches of travel; but each succeeding book broadened in scope, till, in 'The Undiscovered Country,' he reached the full stature of a novelist. This beautiful story was easily the finest novel of New-England life of its time; but with the publication of 'A Modern Instance' Mr. Howells took his place among the wisest and best of the world's novelists. 'Silas Lapham' and 'Lemuel Barker' followed, dealing as no other novels had dealt with American social life, and Lowell's predictions concerning 'that young man Howells' were fulfilled. From that day to this he has remained a master spirit in our literature, and a study of his methods of appeal and the success he has had becomes of prime importance in considering the trend of our fiction. He stands for sound workmanship and for the permanent rather than for the ephemeral. He is a man of unswerving ideals, and remains unmoved by the rush along cheap and easy routes to success."



A NEW PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.
Courtesy of Harper & Brothers, New York.

Mr. Howells's realism, moreover, is very far from being the naturalism of Zola. There is no kinship between them. Zola treated of the abnormally developed, the criminal, while Howells seeks his characters among the average and the usual. We quote again:

"In his war upon the romantic school, with their superhuman and ideal characters, Zola swept to the opposite pole. He proceeded upon the supposition that the public could not be interested in average personalities and in decent lives. As a result millions read his books for their brutal plainness of speech rather than for their tragic breadth and bitter comment.

"Not till Howells came did any considerable public in America appreciate the regular, the average, the near at hand. In a very high sense he *is* 'the evangel of the commonplace.'

"It must be inserted at this point that many of our young novelists soon feel Zola's distrust, and fail in their attempt to depict in the realistic manner the life of some special locality, because of their fear of being dull. Whitman once complained to me that the local novel (which I was advocating) was too sensational, too bizarre. The cowboy novel was to him a sort of delirium-tremens novel, because it flowed with liquor and was hazy with the smoke of gunpowder. He asked for a literature of the decent and decorous men of the West. He said in substance:

"'Writers of this type comb together the unusual happenings of thirty years, in order to fill their books with odd or mysterious or picturesque characters. If they see in the paper a most singular account of a miser, or of a man living a double life, or of a man falling dead of heart-disease in a court-room, or of a horrible and mysterious murder, they clip it "to work into" their novels. "Are these not real facts?" they say. "Do they not belong in a realistic study of an American town?" After being sufficiently spiced in this manner, stuffed with such sugar-plums, these novels are sent out as accurate studies of life in Pueblo or Omaha, when, as a matter of fact, they are as false to life as a city newspaper which ignores the law-abiding and quiet citizens, and deals only with the criminal, the abnormal.'

"I was obliged to admit that there was much truth in his statement."

It is not true, Mr. Garland thinks, that a sane novel lacks readers. Mr. Howells is not neglected. He lives very well and his high position in literature is unquestioned. He admits that sensation pays better dividends, but an enduring literature can not be founded on it. "Suppose every writer in America were to turn next year to writing love romances of medieval France; what an absurd spectacle we would present to the world!"

A very important feature of Mr. Howells's art is his humorous and analytical study of women and the variety of his types of women. The lovelorn heroines of the Middle-Age literature, always young and ravishingly beautiful, all with "trembling white bosoms," and "tender limbs" and "silvery voices," no more represented the women of their day than a circle and three dots represent an individual face." Such wraiths could not exist for a moment on the deck of the *Aroostook*, or in Silas Lapham's household. Mr. Garland observes further:

"This is of more importance than will at once appear, for the influence of fiction upon feminine character is very great. Girls get their knowledge of the world in large measure from novels, and it is of the utmost importance that their ideas of courtship should be sane and wholesome at least. The women in America read in far greater proportion than the women of other lands, and they read more fiction than the American man; and while their influence on fiction is admitted, fiction unquestionably has a corresponding effect upon them. The humorous exposition of feminine as well as male excesses and follies is likely to have a beneficent influence on the nation's life, by giving comparative ideas of life and love to 'the mothers of men.'

"They certainly receive the most painstaking consideration from both Mr. Howells and Mr. James, many of whose books are most elaborate and serious studies of women, from the girl of nine to the grandmother of ninety, not confined, as were the old novelists, to those of a marriageable age and of extraordinary beauty. . . . . .

"He does not rhapsodize over his heroines, it is true; he is not a passionate wooer of their favors; but he is always kind, always sweet and manly in his treatment of them. His humor is corrective; it is never bitter. He is interested in all silent heroisms. War and crime, the abnormal, the furious, are left out of his books. He is interested, not in what men and women

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do in times of fire and murder and other exceptional circumstances, but in their quiet sacrifices, their every-day lives, in their calm moments. His love-stories are pure and sane and self-contained; the erotic maniac is not to be found in the very best of his volumes."

Mr. Garland admits that he can not always follow Mr. Howells, and that many of the latter's warm personal friends do not like his books. But this does not prove that his books lack art; it often means that the author is fresher in perception and sweeter in sympathies than his neighbors. The fault found with his alleged "useless particularities" is dismissed with the question, *are* they useless particularities, or do these details help to give individuality and vitality to the picture? In conclusion:

"When his volumes are finally bound together, they will present a study thus far unequaled by any delineator of American society. In such a final view it is possible that the apparent lack of large aim, which is now the most pertinent criticism of his stories, will have less cogency. When his plan is all under the eye, it may appear that the present is to be represented, not as the age of colossal personalities, but of high average personality."

DRAMATIZATIONS OF TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION."

PLAYS based upon Tolstoy's much-discussed novel, "Resurrection," have recently been produced in Paris, London and New York; and at least two more dramatizations of the same book are already announced in this country. The Paris version is the work of M. Henri Bataille, a young French disciple of Tolstoy. The version presented in England and the United States is Mr. Michael Morton's adaptation of the French play.

The plot is substantially the same in the three plays, and is summarized as follows by *The Theatre* (New York):

"The scene of the drama is laid in Russia at the present time. The central figure is Katusha, a girl of humble parentage, who, at the time the play begins, has long been a favorite servant in the aristocratic household of Prince Nekhludov's aunts. The Prince returns home after a long absence, and becomes enamored of Katusha, who falls a ready victim to the libertine. The first tableau, which is really a prolog, closes with the scene of the seduction. The second tableau shows the jury-room in the law courts. Katusha (now known as Maslova, a notoriously immoral woman) is accused of poisoning a client in order to rob him. Maslova protests her innocence, and declares she was but the passive instrument of the real criminals. The jury has retired to deliberate, and this is said to be one of the most novel and striking scenes ever seen on the stage—the jurymen chattering and joking among themselves and giving only minor attention to the fate of the wretched prisoner. Among the jurymen is Prince Nekhludov, who has recognized in Maslova the unhappy girl he has ruined. The audience learns from his lips how Katusha, driven from his aunt's house when she was about to become a mother, was reduced to the vilest prostitution until, finally, she faces the charge of crime. He knows she is innocent, and tries to convince his fellow jurymen. They shrug their shoulders, and agree upon a verdict of guilty. Nekhludov feels that he alone is the real culprit. His duty is to save her.

MISS LENA ASHWELL,
Playing the part of "Maslova" in the London production of "Resurrection."

Next is seen the interior of the female prison at Moscow. Nekhludov has obtained permission to visit Maslova in prison. He finds her a moral and physical wreck amid a lot of wretched women who are quarreling and drinking. Maslova refuses to speak of what she has been—she wants to forget. Her memories are the cherished relics of an existence now gone. At first she does not recognize Nekhludov. When she remembers, she insults him; she detests him, and drives him from her. Then she faints in his arms, murmuring her undying love. In the next act Maslova has once more become Katusha. Her spiritual redemption has taken place gradually. She refuses the sacrifice Nekhludov would make, and the final tableau shows the halt in Siberia, where they bid each other an eternal farewell."

MISS BLANCHE WALSH,
Playing the part of "Maslova" in the New York production of "Resurrection."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* declares that M. Bataille has most successfully overcome the difficulties of the dramatization, and, while "avoiding the long nihilist disquisitions of the novel," has "condensed the essential theatrical elements of the story in a prolog and five acts, which are admirably mounted and acted at the Odéon Theater." He says further:

"It is indeed remarkable to see how thoroughly Parisians have become aroused and electrified with Tolstoy's idea, and with what earnestness they followed the tale from the love idyl of the prolog to the purification or 'resurrection' of the closing scene. The action moves swiftly and logically, and leading critics can detect no flaw in the dramatic workmanship of the play, which is regarded as by all odds the most successful drama produced at the Odéon for many a year. . . . The part of Maslova is acted to perfection by Mme. Berthe Bady, an actress who has suddenly taken rank among the foremost artists of Paris. Mme. Bady has a warm, sonorous, magnetic voice, and her rendering of the fallen woman is a most truthful and most human conception, acted with that force and absolute simplicity that form the secret of the art of an actress like Mme. Duse."

The London production of "Resurrection," in which Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Miss Lena Ashwell take the leading parts, has not received so cordial a greeting. Mr. E. K. Chambers, of *The Academy and Literature*, while conceding that the play is "a triumph of adroit stage-generalship," finds it "wholly devoid of literary style." Mr. Arthur Symons, writing in *The Saturday Review*, declares:

"The play is a melodrama with one good scene, the scene in the prison; and this is good only to a certain point. There is another scene which is amusing, the scene of the jury, but the humor is little more than clowning, and the tragic note, which should strike through it, is only there in a parody of itself. Indeed the word parody is the only word which can be used about

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the greater part of the play, and it seems to me a pity that the name of Tolstoy should be brought into such dangerous companionship with the vulgarities and sentimentalities of the London stage. I heard people around me confessing that they had not read the book. How terrible must have been the disillusion of those people, if they had ever expected anything of Tolstoy, and if they really believed that this demagog Prince, who stands in nice poses in the middle of drawing-rooms and of prison cells, talking nonsense with a convincing disbelief, was in any sense a mouthpiece for Tolstoy's poor simple little gospel. . . . Tolstoy has been hardly treated by some translators and by many critics; in his own country, if you mention his name, you are as likely as not to be met by a shrug and an 'Ah, monsieur, il divague un peu!' In his own country he has the censor always against him; some of his books he has never been able to print in full in Russian. But in the new play at His Majesty's Theater we have, in what is boldly called Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' something which is not Tolstoy at all. There is M. Bataille, who might take the responsibility of it, or there is Mr. Morton, who may have done more than merely translate M. Bataille, or there is Mr. Tree, who may have exercised the supervision of an actor-manager; but Tolstoy, might not the great name of Tolstoy be left well alone?"

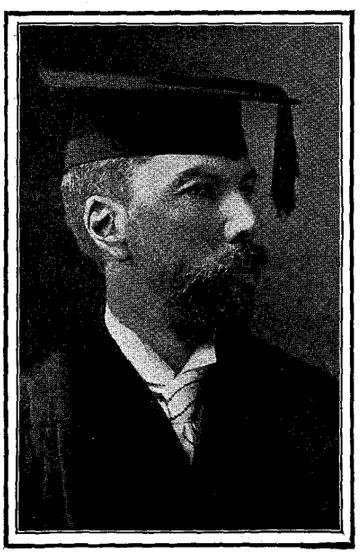
The New York version was first presented on February 18—the same evening as the London play—with Miss Blanche Walsh as "Maslova." In the judgment of the New York *Times* critic, it "was interpreted by a company of actors of no great original power, who are unaccustomed to sincere realistic acting, and who for the lack of able and artistic stage management missed most of the literary and artistic values remaining in the text." The same writer continues:

"That in the stage version the outlines of this story should be sharpened and emphasized was inevitable. Even when reduced to a prolog and four acts it lasted last night until toward midnight. It was probably necessary to make Dimitri Nekhludhov really in love with his intended Princess and formally betrothed to her, even tho this with one fell blow alters Dimitri from Tolstoy's impersonal apostle of regeneration to the familiar type of stage hero, who delights in sacrificing everything in sight except duty. It may even have been necessary at the end to make Maslova, on the heights of her spiritual exaltation, send Dimitri back, as it were, into the waiting arms of his Princess, tho this was at once to detract somewhat from the grandeur of the moment as Tolstoy conceived it, and to make what last night (in spite of an evident intention to the contrary) was felt to be an unpopular and an unhappy ending. . . . . Among all the hands that have passed on the play from Russia to New York, its literary value has been gravely impaired, without, it is to be feared, adding greatly to its popular appeal."

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM.

NUMEROUS sensational differences have occurred of late years between the governing bodies and professors of some of our large institutions of learning as to the degree of freedom the latter should possess in teaching certain doctrines of political economy, theology, or science. Special interest attaches, therefore, to two articles written by President Hadley, of Yale, on "Academic Freedom in Theory and in Practise," and published in successive numbers (February, March) of *The Atlantic Monthly*. President Hadley, however, handles his rather warm subject in an academic rather than a journalistic manner, and approaches it from afar off. The liberty of teaching, he thinks, connects itself with other problems of civil liberty, and these can be properly analyzed only by historical study. Accordingly, he starts with the beginnings of history, and traces the progress of religious and civil liberty down through the ages, spending a little time over the differences between prophets and priests in Old-Testament times; rehearsing, in a manner distinctly unfavorable to Socrates, the charges against that ancient philosopher that resulted in his death; dwelling at considerable length on the college songs of medieval days; and then, having conducted his readers through this long and interesting journey, he approaches and his readers approach the danger-signals that lie about the subject to-day in a very calm and philosophic frame of mind.

President Hadley emphasizes the distinction between liberty of thought and liberty of teaching. "Teaching is more than a theory; it is an act." It is not a subjective or individual affair, but a course of conduct which creates important social relations and social obligations. The expediency of teaching certain thoughts which any one should have liberty to think, can only be decided by a careful examination of the circumstances of each particular case. It is on this ground that he maintains that the accusers of Socrates may, after all, have had a very good case. Judging from the careers of some of his pupils, Alcibiades and Critias, for example, the liberty of teaching which he exercised was creating dangerous conditions in Athenian society. The defense of Socrates was a "defense of freedom of thought rather than of freedom of teaching." In similar manner, the early Christians were persecuted by the Roman authorities not primarily for their religious views, for "different religions could exist side by side in the empire, and in Rome itself, without provoking so much as a suspicion of hostility"; but for "their habit of holding irresponsible assemblies, of which the Roman law was profoundly jealous, and of enunciating theories of sovereignty which seemed to conflict with that law itself." A further shock to many preconceived ideas is found in President Hadley's conclusions on the effect of the Reformation upon freedom of thought and of teaching. "The Reformation," he writes, "by the violence of the religious wars which it aroused, tended to obliterate the distinction between law and morals, and made not only Catholic and Protestant churches, but Catholic and Protestant sovereigns for the time being, intolerant of that liberty which a few centuries previous would have been taken as a matter of course." Again: "Neither the continental nor the English [university] system was in any wise favorable to freedom of teaching during the three centuries which followed the Reformation."



ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY,
President of Yale University.

Coming down to the present-day question of faculty reorganization in American institutions, President Hadley divides the "somewhat incongruous functions" which our faculties exercise into three classes: (1) those for determining the nature and scope of examinations and the granting of degrees; (2) the nomination of teachers; (3) administrative and disciplinary measures. He writes:

"I can not see that, if we were once started on the road, there would be any great difficulty in separating the disciplinary function from the other two and putting it into different hands. Of course there is a convenience in the present practise; the man who is judging of the scholarship of any particular student has certain obvious advantages for supervising his conduct. But I believe that the disadvantages of the combination outweigh these

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advantages—that the discipline hurts the teaching more than the teaching helps the discipline; and that no small part of the alleged infringements of student freedom could be avoided if these two matters were kept entirely separate.

"It will be remembered that perhaps before faculties existed at all, the students of Bologna were organized by *nations*—bodies of students and graduates charged with protection of scholastic rights and enforcement of good order. I can see no good reason against the attempt to reintroduce this arrangement in the United States. I should like to see the whole control of discipline, of athletics, of public student functions, and of intercollegiate relations of the undergraduates—in short, of all things outside of the sphere of study and examination—in the hands of a committee chosen either by the graduates alone, or, probably better, by students and graduates together. For the initial point in such an organization our alumni associations form admirable centers. Were the graduates thus given a regular organized place in the daily life of the universities, it would not only help to solve some of the problems of freedom of teaching by removing a disturbing element, but would tend to emphasize that community of interests and standards among college men which it is so important to preserve as a bulwark against some of the disintegrating tendencies of the day."

He would also have the functions of examination and teaching divided, tho this, he thinks, is a more difficult matter. "The teaching should be provided by the university rather than by the several faculties thereof." He says further:

"If this distinction could once be made, it would avoid most of the complaints of faculty interference on the part of the professors as completely as the graduate control of discipline would avoid similar complaints on the part of the students. The individual professor would see that if students were discouraged from coming to him by the arrangement of the course, it was because a certain faculty had its views as to the proper requirements for a certain degree rather than as to the proper teaching of a certain subject. He might differ from the members of that faculty in their opinion; but the difference would come in such a domain that it would not be an infringement of his liberty as a teacher, and would lose the element of personal bitterness which is now so prominent. The man who was unable to teach students in arts as well as he could teach students in philosophy would see the true reason for his non-employment in the former capacity far more clearly, if the arts faculty, as a *faculty*, were concerned solely with the requirements of the student and not with the qualifications of the professor."

The change from control of universities by rich donors to control by the state would not, he thinks, remedy matters much, as political control does not by any means mean educational freedom. The question is not so much one of the form of corporate control as of the general habit or standard of a community concerning toleration:

"A locality in which theological universities turn away professors for their views on points of doctrine is apt to be one where state universities turn them away for their views on matters of party politics. . . . The worship of the creed as a fetich and the worship of the platform as a fetich are both survivals of an earlier stage of civilization where the necessity of securing coherence of public sentiment was paramount to the necessity of securing free and progressive thought, or business-like execution of that thought. The more fully developed community tends to regard the creed not as an essential to salvation, but as a working hypothesis to secure an efficient basis of action—and it regards the platform in the same way. Under such circumstances, it is generally possible to secure enlightened administration, even of a pretty rigid deed of trust; and to secure proper regard for the future, even among those legislators and administrators who in politics are strong party men."

A "Poet's Trust" in Germany.—The lyrical poets of Germany, to the number of about seventy, have been considering the matter of remuneration, and have come to the conclusion that prevailing rates for German poetry are too low. They recently entered into a compact not to accept less than half a mark (12 cents) a line for their work. This price, remarks the New York *Independent*, "seems no more than fair pay. It would be rather small here, but then German verse may well be cheaper." The Baltimore *Sun* comments:

"A great many new questions are raised by the organization in Berlin of a 'Lyrical Poets' Union' to restrict production and maintain prices. Competition has put down prices of poems in Berlin to such an extent that its seventy geniuses must combine to exact of their soulless employers a living wage. They demand a minimum wage of 12 cents a line, in order to be able to maintain the standard of living of self-respecting German poets. If capitalist publishers, lacking in humanity, ignore poets' rights, a strike will teach them a lesson, and the corners of the daily and weekly journals will be forced to content themselves with 'ads.' Where there are strikes there must be 'scabs,' boycotts, lockouts, picketing, etc. This opens a new prospect. Are lyrical scabs to be stabbed with shafts of wit and murderous epigrams? And will the union adopt the usual rule to limit the number of apprentices learning the business, so as to prevent excessive production? Many advantages must accrue from organizing the poetic trade on modern business principles and having a walking delegate. The trouble with the business heretofore has been want of regulation, the result being that the supply of product has exceeded demand."

The London *Academy and Literature* extends its sympathy not only to "the gentlemen whose lyric fervors were rewarded with less than sixpence a line," but also to "the editors whose hands are to be forced, if the forcing comes about." It adds: "To have seventy poets in a country each of whom writes verses worth sixpence a line must be a sore trial."

POE'S PLACE AS A CRITIC.

"POE is the most sublime poet since Milton"; but he "had not the breadth of view or the knowledge necessary for a great critic." So we are informed in an article in the Chicago *Dial* (February 16) by Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, a Philadelphia author. Mr. Moore's opening arguments supporting this conclusion are as follows:

AN ENGLISH "IMPRESSION" OF POE.
—From *The Protest.*

"In the world's literature there are only two absolutely great critics—Aristotle and Lessing. The 'Poetics' of the one and the 'Laocoön' and 'Dramaturgerie' of the other are the fountains at which all secondary critics must fill their pitchers. Aristotle is limited in certain directions by a lack of material to work upon; and, similarly, Lessing is circumscribed by dealing too exclusively with Latin and French authors. But they have the genius of divination, and their work is final. Amongst the ancients, Longinus was an inspired appreciator. He felt so fully the greatness and charm of literature that he communicates a like thrill and fervor to his readers. He is exalting and stimulating to the last degree. But except a few oracular utterances about style, and some dry remarks on grammatical forms, he gives us no information as to the underlying principles of art. English literature can boast of a long succession of critics only inferior to the great Greek and German—giant planets to that double sun. Dryden, Johnson, Coler-

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idge, Hazlitt, Arnold, Lowell—these and others have left us a body of criticism more varied and weighty than any other modern nation, save Germany, possesses. Does Poe deserve to rank with these men?

"Poe unquestionably performed one of the most difficult feats of criticism. With almost unerring instinct, he separated the wheat from the chaff of his contemporary literature. Hawthorne, Dickens, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, and others received from him some of their earliest and most valuable appreciation. If he erred, it was on the side of enthusiasm. His position was analogous to that of an expert in precious stones, who can pick out by instinct the real and perfect gems from a mass of flawed stones or paste imitations. But such an expert is not necessarily a practised mineralogist or chemist, acquainted with the composition of minerals and capable of reproducing them in the laboratory. And the literature which Poe practised upon is certainly not of the first importance. His few casual utterances about really great books are wrong. His attempts to postulate principles of poetry are ludicrously wrong."

Mr. Moore proceeds to cite, as an instance of his author's "pseudo-poetic principles," Poe's brilliant essay on "The Rationale of Verse." It is vitiated, we are told, by "the assumption that verse is founded on quantity." "It would be a hard thing," says Mr. Moore, "to say that there is no quantity in English poetry—but it certainly does not perform the office that Poe imagined it did. I doubt whether any great English poet ever thought of quantity when writing his lines, or, save in exceptional cases, scanned them after they were written."

Poe was wont to assert that beauty is the sole province and object of poetry. "It is curious," observes Mr. Moore, "that his own work is lacking in just the quality he deemed all-important—beauty. Even in diction his phrase has seldom the perfect grace and haunting charm and massy weight which are almost habitual with Keats and Coleridge and Tennyson, and of which Wordsworth and Arnold and Emerson have such frequent use." We quote, in conclusion:

"Poe is the most sublime poet since Milton. Sublimity stirs even in his most grotesque and fanciful sketch—like Milton's lion 'pawing to get free his hinder parts.' It rears full-fronted in the concluding pages of 'The Narrative of A. Gordon Pym'—in the sentences which describe the enormous bulk and battle-lanterns of the ever-living ship in 'The MSS. Found in a Bottle.' It is predominant in the mighty sweep, the ordered disorder, of 'The Descent into the Maelstrom.' It thrills us in the many-colored chambers of 'The Masque of the Red Death.' It overwhelms us with horror in 'The Murders of the Rue Morgue.' It is solemn and awe-inspiring in 'Berenice,' 'Ligeia,' and 'The Fall of the House of Usher'—in 'Ulalume' and 'The Raven.' Metaphysic, which Poe derided—the great problems of life, death, and the universe, wherein sublimity most resides—haunted his mind continuously. He reaches his climax of almost too profound thought in the colloquy of 'Moras and Una,' 'The Power of Words,' and 'Eureka.' No poet has so continuously tried to outreach the possibilities of human experience; none has so assiduously avoided the ordinary facts of human life. His sublimity accounts for his fate with the American public. A true democracy, it abhors greatness and ridicules sublimity. Yet Poe fascinates it with antipathetic attraction. It follows him very much as Sancho Panza flounders after Don Quixote.

"In spite of its sublimity, Poe's theater of tragic abstractions is of course inferior to the flesh-and-blood theater of the great creators. They include him—they are as high as he, and they have many times his breadth and weight. But he is very great even in his one-sidedness—his silhouettedness. One-sidedness may indeed make an artist more intense and affective. But it is a crime in a critic. Despite his fine instinct for what was good, Poe had not the breadth of view or the knowledge necessary for a great critic. It is better that a critic should err in judgment in a concrete case than that he should lay down princesipw lhich are probably wrong."

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL has conferred on Signor Mascagni the title of Chevalier of the Order of Savoy. The conferring of the title is attributed to the King's desire to show sympathy with the composer as a result of his tribulations in the United States.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE RAILWAY COLLISIONS ABSOLUTELY PREVENTABLE?

IN fifteen months not a single passenger has been killed on British railroads; in this country seventy-seven have perished in fifteen days. Why should this be? asks *The Scientific American*, editorially. Not because of the number of passengers, for British railways carry more passengers than ours; not on account of crowding, for the British traffic is handled on one-eighth as many miles of track as ours; not because their signalling systems are better, for many of the roads on which our accidents have happened have more perfect systems than the British roads. An eminent American engineer says that the difference is one of national temperament. "Here," he says, "we take chances." *The Scientific American* accepts this explanation and goes on to say that the remedy must evidently lie in automatic devices that will not allow the engineer to "take chances." Such devices there are, it says, that will make collisions practically impossible, and our appalling railroad accidents are therefore absolutely preventable, the only obstacle to putting them in operation being one of expense. In this connection the writer asks the question which he places at the head of his editorial—a quotation from Matthew's Gospel: "How much, then, is a man better than a sheep?" Here is *The Scientific American's* method of preventing collisions:

"Let us place two levers on the engine and two corresponding trips on the track, one within sighting distance of the green and the other within sighting distance of the red signal. Let the green trip register with a lever that shuts an auxiliary throttle-valve near the smokebox; let the red trip register with another that will set the emergency-brake. Then should the engineer fail to shut off steam and let his engine coast on approaching the distant green signal, it will be shut off for him; and if he fail to set the brakes on sighting the home or red signal, the trip will open the train-pipe. The levers could be so arranged that if the engineer manipulated his throttle and brakes in accordance with the signals, there would be no connection made between the trips and the engine. The suggestion as to automatic air-brake connections with the red signal was made several years ago, and it is excellent; the green light trip acting on the throttle is a logical extension of the idea.

"'But,' says the railroad official, 'by the use of an absolutely automatic system you would destroy that element of watchfulness which it is our desire to cultivate in our engineers. They would become careless and would cease to watch for the signals. Then, should the signals fail, the chances of accident would be greater than before.' Very good; then let the roundhouse foreman set a seal upon the automatic levers on the locomotive before it starts on its trip; and let it be a cast-iron law of the railroad that if an engineer come back with the green signal seal broken, he will be fined thirty days' pay, and that if the red seal be broken he will lose his job, and be blacklisted from Maine to Florida and from New York to the Pacific coast.

"Here is a system that would prove an almost absolute preventive of collision, and that, incidentally, would produce in the first brief month of its operation a set of engineers who for alert vigilance would be hard to match."

To extend this method to all the block-systems would be enormously costly, but the writer suggests that it will be still more costly to keep on killing seventy-seven passengers in fifteen days; especially if, as recent jury verdicts are suggesting, the value of a human life is being estimated at a higher rate than it used to be. A man, he says, used to be worth about 1,000 times as much as a sheep; but the ratio is getting to be greater. He goes on:

"Furthermore, we must remember that, to-day, of our 200,000 miles of tracks, only 25,000 miles, or one-eighth, is equipped with a block-signal system of any kind. And here we find another potent cause of our perpetually recurring railroad horrors. Train

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despatching by telegraphic orders assists in keeping up the frightfully high average of railroad disasters. Take note of Accident Bulletin No. 5 just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which records that in the three months ending September 30, 1902, 263 persons were killed and 2,613 injured in railroad disasters. At that rate, in the fifteen months of which we have spoken, the total number of killed would run up to 1,315 and the injured to over 13,000.

"And to think that it is all preventable! Moreover, just as soon as we really understand how infinitely much a man is worth more than a sheep, it *will* be prevented—if not by the initiative of the railroads, then by legislative act compelling the application of a direct, engine-controlled, block-signal system to every one of the 200,000 miles of track."

THEORY AND FACT.

THAT a theory accords with the facts does not necessarily prove it true, altho, until some discordant fact is observed, it may serve a useful purpose. Some such theories have thus served for scores of years, only to be cast aside at last. According to Poincaré, the eminent French mathematician, an infinite number of theories, only one of which is actually true, may be devised to account for any given state of facts. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, February 13), discussing this statement:

"Poincaré has stated that, given any series of phenomena, an infinite number of mechanisms can be devised, the working of which will give rise to the phenomena actually observed. To each of these mechanisms will correspond a different theory, of which, even in the most favorable case, only one can really represent things as they are. Such a representation is, however, he remarks, not the principal aim of a theory, the main object of which is rather to facilitate prediction; and in the case cited, any one of the wrong theories above referred to would do this as well as the single correct one, so long as no new phenomena were introduced into the series to be coordinated. In the practical work of the world an imperfect theory is much better than none at all. No known gas accurately observes Boyle's law [that volume is inversely proportional to pressure], but the utility of the concept is but little affected thereby. And to take a more modern instance, there are considerable difficulties still unexplained in the theory of the ionization of electrolytes due to Arrhenius. On this theory the mere solution of most mineral salts in water splits up the molecules of the salt into ions, which may either be atoms or atomic groups. This splitting up is, however, accompanied by no absorption of heat, tho much heat may have been liberated in the original formation of the molecule. It is true that each ion bears an enormous electric charge, but the charges, being of opposite sign, should tend to keep the ions constituting the molecule together, whereas they appear free. Nevertheless, and in spite of these difficulties, the theory has led to remarkable predictions, which experiment has confirmed, and has greatly facilitated the grouping together of a number of phenomena which at first sight seem in no way closely allied. That it has attained its final form, however, is unlikely, and it may well be profoundly modified in the future. Indeed, as time goes, almost all old theories are superseded by new ones, but their skeletons are often incorporated into the ultimate constitution of the science, as that of a coral is into the substance of the reef on which it grew. The very terms which originated in the days of more imperfect knowledge are often retained and used in much the same way as when first introduced. The expression 'latent heat' is itself a legacy from the days when heat was considered a substance; and as commonly used, no one ever stops to remember that the heat which has disappeared is no longer heat, latent or otherwise, but is represented by an equivalent quantity of internal and external work.

"The object of a theory being to facilitate prediction, it is natural to adopt that which most readily lends itself to arithmetical and algebraical calculations. Mathematicians tell us that the positions of the heavenly bodies could be predicted with equal accuracy on the Ptolemaic hypothesis of a geocentric universe as on that of the modified Copernican theory, which has replaced it, only the arithmetical work would be much more tedious and involved. Nevertheless, from the mathematical point of view, there is no reason for assuming the one hypothesis to be more correct than the other. The Ptolemaic cycles and epicycles used to predict the future positions of the planets are merely analogous to Fourier's trigonometric series; and it thus follows that by taking a sufficient number of terms astronomical calculations could on this system be made to any degree of accuracy desired. We are reminded here that amongst the hypotheses put forward to account for the erratic behavior of Uranus prior to the discovery of Neptune was the suggestion that at such an enormous distance from the sun Newton's laws were no longer exact. The brilliant rehabilitation of these laws subsequently is a hopeful augury for the ultimate result of the careful investigation now being made into the doctrine of conservation of mass with which we have dealt above."

FARM MACHINES THAT SEEM TO THINK.

HUMAN control is reduced to a minimum in some of the latest examples of improved farm machinery. The machine performs its various operations automatically, almost as if it had a mind of its own. All the operator has to do is to feed it and steer it. Says *The American Exporter*, describing some of these ingenious devices:

"For planting, there is a machine for every kind of seed, cunningly designed, well built, and perfectly adapted to the work for which it is intended. It makes no mistakes, never skips an inch, sows no more thickly in one place than in another, and does its work with an intelligence which the average farm-hand could not be expected to display.

"For grain and grass the 'broadcast-seeder' is used. This is attached to an ordinary wagon, and the only human cooperation it requires is keeping its hopper full. It will also distribute all kinds of dry commercial fertilizers, and put them just where they will do the most good.

"A mechanical grain-drill is provided for such grains as need to be planted systematically in rows or hills. It is infallible in its operation, and would plant corn, for example, in the middle of a macadam road, if this was required of it. Among other attachments it has a land measurer, something like a cyclometer, which records the acreage planted. To cover the seed it has planted, it is provided with a system of hoes which are adjusted to work straight or zigzag.

"A variant of this apparatus weeds as well as sows. Still another is the bean-planter, which is quite remarkable in its intelligence, so to speak. It drills the hole in the ground, plants the beans, covers them, and marks the position of the next row at one operation. It will even alternate corn with beans, turn and turn about, or plant corn or beans, distribute fertilizer, and cover everything impartially. In fact, it will do anything for which the farmer has the intelligence to adjust it.

"The potato-planter would make a farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of its own initiative. It picks the potato up and looks it over—or seems to—cuts it into halves, quarters, or any desired number of parts, separates the eyes, and removes the seed ends. It plants whole potatoes or parts thereof as desired, as near together or as far apart as the judgment of the farmer on the driving-seat suggests. Having dropped the seed it covers it, fertilizes it, tucks it in like a child put to bed, and paces off the next row with mathematical accuracy.

"Certain vegetables, notably tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, and some others, need to be started in cold frames, and transplanted for the practical business of growing. For this purpose there is a plant-setting machine, which will handle a sprout as if it loved it, establish it in its new environment, gather the earth tenderly about its roots, give it a copious drink of water from a tank it carries, and cover from four to six acres in a day.

"The various operations generically known as 'cultivating' were once the bane of the farmer's existence. Now he has a machine for each and every operation of crop tending, with a driver's seat as comfortable as that of a buckboard. These machines seem to know a weed from a crop plant intuitively, and while they will snatch the former out by the roots without compunction, they pass the plant unharmed—provided, of course, it is growing in its proper place. These machines have been

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highly specialized, and for every operation connected with the tending of every kind of crop, there is some one machine which performs it a little better than any other.

"When the crop is ready for gathering, mechanism is seen at its best. The perfection of the modern reaper and binder is illustrated by an incident which is said to have occurred this year in Illinois. A farmer had driven his reaper into the edge of a field ready for cutting, and dismounted from his seat to get a drink of cider. While thus occupied the horses took fright and ran away. They tore round and round the field, cutting a full swath with every jump, gathering up the grain, binding it with twine, and tossing the bundles to one side. Before the team was caught it had covered six and a half acres, leaving only patches here and there to be gone over. This was accomplished in something less than twenty-four minutes."

SAWDUST AS AN ALIMENT.

THE comic paragrapher is accustomed to liken various kinds of breakfast-foods to shavings or door-mats, and to compare the lot of him who eats them with that of the horse condemned to feed on dry hay. Articles on food-adulteration, which are not intended to be funny and certainly are not so to the consumer of cereals, give grounds for the belief that in some cases the likeness is more than an apparent one. A recent account of "Some Falsifications" contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 14) by Paul Combes, informs us that ordinary sawdust has for several years been a favorite ingredient of certain cheap flours and cereal foods, and he gives a recipe for detecting it. Says M. Combes:

"Very fine sawdust is sometimes mixed with cereal foods, and has at least one advantage—it is not a poison. It even constitutes a sufficient food for the larvæ of certain insects, but it is quite insufficient for the nourishment of man. It was shown several years ago (1898) that certain suspected cereals contained no less than forty per cent. of wood-sawdust.

"This adulteration is found especially in wheat flours of inferior quality and also in oat or rye flours, which normally contain cellulose débris coming from the grain itself. Thus it is somewhat difficult to detect.

"Nevertheless M. Le Roy has attempted to apply to the test the color reactions produced in cellulose by different substances, such as orcin and amidol—well-known reactions, but not hitherto used in this special manner.

"He has obtained excellent results by using a reagent that shows in a few seconds the presence of wood-sawdust in meal. This has the following composition:

Ethyl or methyl alcohol of commerce	150 cubic centimeters.
Distilled water	150 " "
Sirupy phosphoric acid	100 " "
Phloroglucin	10 grams.

"It suffices to throw a pinch of the suspected cereal in some of the liquid and to heat it gently. If the flour contains wood, the particles of sawdust will assume a brilliant carmine color—the coloration produced on the cellulose particles coming from the grain itself is absent or slight, at least for some time; as for the starch particles, they remain colorless. The observation may be made with the naked eye or with a strong lens.

"A solution of phloroglucin in hydrochloric acid acts too energetically under the same conditions; the difference of color between the particles of wood-cellulose and grain-cellulose is less marked.

"Of course M. Le Roy's rapid and sure reagent does not enable us to measure the proportion of sawdust in the flour, but it reveals the adulteration, which can afterward be studied more carefully with the microscope."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Reported Discovery in Shipbuilding.—What is stated to be "an impending revolution in shipbuilding" is announced from Germany in a special message to *The Times* (New York). The correspondent tells us that Professor Kretschmar, of the imperial navy, has a radically new plan for the construction of vessels, by which the traditional shape of the hull is entirely altered. He says of this invention:

"It completely rejects the traditional type of ship patterned on the form of fishes and substitutes that of aquatic birds by giving vessels the outlines of a tetrahedron—that is, a figure inclosed by triangles. By minimizing the wave resistance the new form augments the propelling capacity of the screws of a ship of the present type 50 per cent., thus producing a corresponding acceleration of speed without any increase of power. Kretschmar's theory rests on the proposition that a vessel should be built in the shape of an animal which moves on the surface of the water like a boat instead of in the shape of a fish, which moves through the water. His type does not produce bow, stern, nor side waves nor commotion of any kind in sliding or gliding through the sea."

Commenting on this, *The American Machinist* says:

"We are not quite certain about German ducks, geese, and swans swimming in German waters, but any one who has observed them here in America knows that the 'bow-wave' is a prominent feature of their progress over the water, and we must say that the report seems to promise entirely too much. We do not believe that a boat has been, and we doubt very much if one ever will be, made that can go through the water at any considerable speed without producing 'commotion of any kind' in the water."

JAPANESE DWARF TREES.

THE method by which the Japanese succeed in growing dwarf trees that seem miniature copies of the large natural forms was long a mystery. It is now known that this is done by a skilful and long-continued course of pruning and regulation of nutrition. In a pamphlet on the subject, M. Albert Maumené tells us that this method ought not to be called unnatural and artificial, since it is but an extension and systemization of what nature herself does to the vegetation on high mountains, bleak shores, and other barren spots. The *Revue Scientifique*, speaking of M. Maumené's brochure, says:

"It is well known that the art of dwarfing the largest trees is part of the education of the Japanese upper classes; that it has its schools and its celebrities. Young persons of fortune devote to it the time that our young women give to the piano, which shows a comprehension of the things of the artistic life quite different from ours.

"For the Japanese, in fact, the garden is the outside parlor, the parlor, the inside garden. They always wish to produce the illusion of a natural landscape, with the same prodigality that nature uses to adorn rural spots, and as they join a rare imitative talent with a fine observing mind, they have become a nation of artists in this particular.

"So the skill of their gardeners consist not in making beautiful flowers simply grow and flourish. Their ambition is greater: trees grown in pots should recall by their appearance those that grow on the mountain sides, on the edges of ravines; and while remaining small, their majestic forms and original outlines must be preserved. The cultivation of these trees is a work both of time and of patience. This dwarfing, or, to speak more exactly, this atrophy of plants is the result of physiological causes which are themselves the consequence either of the processes of culture employed or of the environment of the plants. We must take account of these two influences at once in the formation of the liliputian trees of Japan, for the Japanese climate plays a preponderant part in predisposing vegetation to remain dwarfed.

"Great altitude, dry heat, persistent cold, insufficience of nourishment, cramping of the roots, lack of food in the youth of the plants, winds that bend or break the stem—these are some of the elements that determine the arrest of development of the plants that every one has observed in excursions to the mountains, among the rocks of the coast, and in arid places in general. 'A conifer whose top is cut off,' remarks M. Vallot, 'is arrested for a time; if this operation is performed anew every time the tree begins to recover, the time of arrest will become longer and longer, and the tree will remain knotty, deformed, and dwarfed.'

"All the cultural operations, whether on the subject or on its

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nourishment—such as continued trimming, twisting, and turning of the branches, transplanting to small pots, cutting away roots, etc.—that can paralyze the vital functions, obstruct the circulation of the sap, or lessen nutrition, will provoke a stoppage of growth, showing their effects in a very noticeable reduction in height and sometimes in deformation of the plant, and thus prepare it for dwarfing. This would be merely a matter of time and perseverance, if the Japanese did not also use esthetic feeling and a certain art in the making of their pygmy trees. The same subjects, tho less dwarfed in their branches, may be met at each step on mountain sides, in the fissures of rocks, and in all situations where plants struggle for existence against the elements. The processes employed by the Japanese are thus not so unnatural as some have affirmed.

"The conifers are the plants that are chosen preferably for the formation of these pygmies; besides these, the oak, the plum, the bamboo, and the cherry are species that take kindly to dwarfing.

"In 1878 was seen for the first time in France a collection of Japanese trees; in 1889 another collection was shown, but in 1900 only a few examples were seen in the Japanese garden at the Trocadéro. A cedar, aged 250 years, according to the catalog of the Paris Horticultural Exhibition, was sold for 1,300 francs [$260].

"The English seem to be very fond of these trees, which are not yet in the fashion with us. They are considered unfit for use indoors, and are generally for the open air, to be placed in a partially shaded spot, as in a garden or on a terrace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE THE SWISS GLACIERS DISAPPEARING?

A GOOD deal has been written in Europe lately, and especially in France, about "white coal" as a source of energy. By this figurative phrase is denoted the glacier ice of the high mountains, which, melting gradually, gives rise to streams that never fail. These mountain torrents are being more and more used for generating power, and thus glaciers may be looked upon as mines of stored-up energy. The idea has been that, while the exhaustion of the coal supply is only a matter of time, here are mines of "white coal" that are inexhaustible because continually renewed. But now comes M. P. Delahaye, who, in a communication to the *Revue Industrielle* (Paris), points out that we have evidence that the Alpine and other glaciers are shrinking, so that the white coal may not be any more reliable in the end than the black. Says this writer:

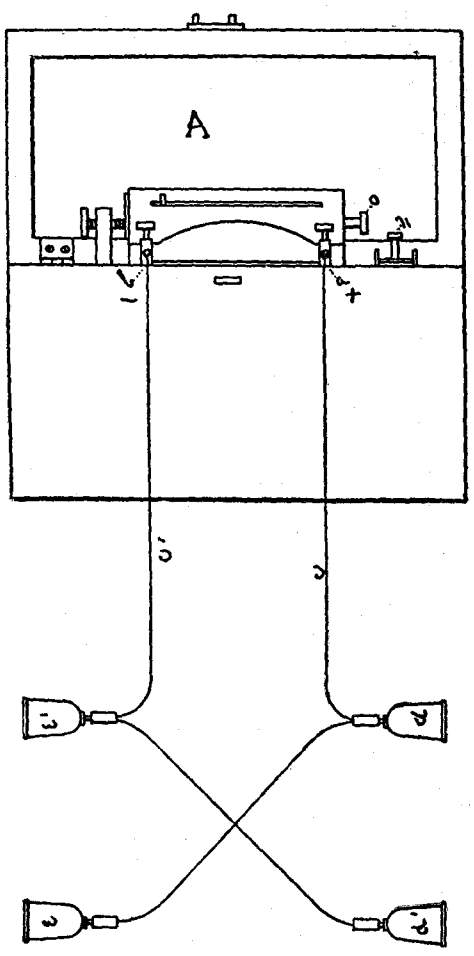
"Until recently, no one concerned himself much about the life of glaciers; geologists knew perfectly well that they were not immovable and that there were variations in their mass and form; but isolated observations did not enable us to formulate general conclusions regarding the glacial system of any particular region. It was necessary for this purpose to subject a certain number of glaciers to systematic observation, after surveying the region exactly, and to assure ourselves by annual verification whether there was advance or recession, augmentation of the mass or diminution. In 1874 the Alpine Club of Switzerland made a chart of the Rhone glacier; in 1881 a Swiss naturalist, M. Forel, published an essay on the periodic variations of glaciers; later the German and Austrian Alpine Clubs began to map the glaciers of their countries, and for some little time the Tourists' Society of Dauphiny has been watching constantly the glaciers of the French Alpine region. M. Kilian, professor in Grenoble University, has devoted himself to this study, and the observations that he has been making personally for the last ten years show us that a number of the glaciers of Dauphiny are disappearing with unsuspected rapidity.

"M. H. de Varigny has recently discussed the data furnished not only by M. Kilian in his observations on the variations of glaciers, but by Messrs. Forel, Finsterwander, and Murat, and Messrs. Richter and Porro, in the reports devoted to Switzerland and the Eastern and Italian Alps. The phenomenon of decrease is manifested everywhere, if we credit the proofs collected in Sweden, the Caucasus, Kilimanjaro, the Altai, the Himalayas, etc., and reproduced by the *Revue de Glaciologie*.

"Because of the small number of years during which the scientific study of the subject has been carried on, it would be premature to say that the present glaciers are destined to disappear from our land, altho some of them are diminishing almost to the naked eye. It is possible that they are passing through a crisis due to the persistence of winters with little snow or of warm summers. But still the constancy of the glacier is a hypothesis that is not confirmed by known facts; and when we speak of the utilization of the energy of 'white coal,' when it is predicted that this will be substituted sooner or later for black coal, we ought not to forget that when the time comes when we have no more coal, it may be that we shall be also lacking in part of the natural resources on which we are now relying to replace it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TELEGRAPHY BY ELECTRICAL SENSATION.

A COMPLETE telegraph in which the messages are read by slight electrical shocks communicated to the finger-tips has been devised by a Pennsylvanian, who claims that it will find a wide use among deaf-mutes and perhaps among others. A correspondent of *The Western Electrician*, who describes the method, says that by it "deaf-mutes and blind mutes are enabled to dispense with the finger-and-lip service, as well as the raised-letter method, and converse freely, as well in the dark as in the light." He goes on to say:



TRANSMITTING INTELLIGENCE BY ELECTRICAL SENSATION.

"The invention consists in establishing communication by electric impulses through a circuit in which a source of electricity and a person or persons receiving the impulses form a part, with apparatus under the control of such person or persons for making the impulses with rapidity and facility.

"The accompanying drawing is a plan view of an ordinary battery having electrical conductors provided in accordance with the invention. Referring to the drawing, (*a*) indicates a binding-post for attaching the positive wire, and (*b*) a post for attaching the negative wire. Bifurcated wire conductors (*c*) and (*c'*) are attached at their upper ends to the posts (*a*) and (*b*). To the free end of these conductors and their bifurcated points are attached metallic finger thimbles which form contact-members.

"The key of the battery is indicated by (*n*). Now, when one person incases the thumb in (*d*) and the forefinger in (*d'*) of one set of conductors, and another person incases the thumb in (*e*)

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and the forefinger in (*e'*) of the other set, and the key end is closed, each of the thimbles becomes electrified and both persons are impulsed; but when the thimbles (*e*) and (*e'*) are touched the current is short-circuited and neither party feels the impulse, and if (*e*) and (*e'*) are left open and thimbles (*d*) and (*d'*) are made to touch, the current is short-circuited, and there is no impulse to either party. Thus the impulses may be sent from one to the other with instant rapidity by means of touching and opening the thumb and forefinger thimbles.

"'Now, by using the Morse code,' says Mr. Reese, 'two persons within this circuit can converse together as rapidly, as distinctly, and as accurately as a person can now telegraph a message. There need be no mistakes, as both persons feel the same impulses. The strength of the impulses may be made lighter or stronger by adjusting the regulator (*o*). When the current is not required, it should be shut off by opening the key (*n*).

"'By the use of my improved method persons may carry pocket batteries and converse with each other while walking on the street or while on the cars or other mode of transit. They can talk in the dark as well as in the light, and where the house is properly wired persons in different rooms or in different beds may commune together. The blind-mutes can throw their cumbrous fingerboards away and receive and send their impulses by electricity with as great rapidity as can be done by telegraphing to-day. The schoolhouses can be wired, so that the teacher can speak to any one or to every scholar in the class-room at the same time and can call any one or class to the office at any time. The great advantage of the bifurcated wires is that they bring both parties in when the circuit is open and throw them both out when either side is shunted. When two parties hold the thimbles, a third party may send a message to them by using key (*n*); but he could only receive the answer through the thimbles. The thimbles are such as ordinarily used by women in sewing. They have an opening in the end, so as to receive the wire, which may be easily separated, so as to attach a thimble of the desired size.'"

"WHAT IS ELECTRICITY" AGAIN.

ACCORDING to the theory advanced by Prof. J. J. Thomson, which has gained so many adherents, and has so deeply modified scientific thought in the past few years, atoms may be further subdivided into "chips," each of which constitutes a negative charge of electricity. An interesting modification of this theory by Sir Oliver Lodge is noted in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 21). According to Sir Oliver's theory, all matter is electric in nature. Says the writer:

"In the paper under consideration, the electronic charge carried by the corpuscle is regarded as the corpuscle itself. That is to say, instead of assuming a nucleus or core of matter to carry the electronic charge, the charge . . . is regarded as the corpuscle. All matter is assumed to be built up of these electronic charges or electrons, which are both negative and positive. A hydrogen atom is supposed to contain about 700 of these electrons. A mercury atom is reckoned to have 200 x 700 or 140,000 electrons all stowed away inside. . . . One might suppose that they are tightly packed. But, on the contrary, since the diameter of the electron, to account for its inertia, has to be 10.15 meters, or the millionth of a bicron, there is so much elbow-room for the 140,000 supposed inhabitants of the mercury atom that they are roughly as distant from each other, relatively to their size, as are the planets in our solar system. . . . . .

"The electrons perform orbits inside these little spheres, but the place which our sun occupies in our visible planetary system seems to be vacant in these atomic systems. According to the hypothesis, the electrons do not swing about a grand central electron, but about one another. The difference between one kind of matter and another lies in the physical and chemical properties of the atoms; but the difference between the atoms is merely due to the difference in groupings of electrons. . . . . .

"All chemical affinity is traced to aggregations of electrons, or atoms, with odd or unbalanced electrons either positive or negative. Chemical union is the result of the attraction of such unsatisfied electric charges on different atoms for one another. Cohesion is a less locally powerful, but more extended, electric attraction of groups of electrons in mutual linkage or satisfaction. Cohesion, in the electric sense, as in wireless telegraphy, is the artificially enhanced molecular attraction due to electric stimulus and the momentary inductive displacement of groups of electrons. . . . . .

"The Lodge theory of the electron appears to differ then from the Thomson theory mainly in postulating that there is no matter in an electron or corpuscle, and that this little fundamental unit is all electric. Thomson's theory means that negative electricity is matter. Lodge's theory means that all matter down to the ultimate corpuscle is electricity. The difference in thought between the two theories is quite appreciable; but there is so little matter in an electron that it matters little to which we pin our faith."

It will be noted that in both these theories it is the relationship between matter and electricity that is explained. Thus they answer the question "What is matter?" quite as truly as What is electricity?" Tho in a sense they answer neither, they certainly form a basis on which we can acquire a vast amount of additional knowledge about both.

White Light for Photographic Work.—To many amateur photographers the dim red light used in the ordinary dark room is very disagreeable. All such will be glad to know that it is possible to use a liquid filter that will strain out the sensitive rays of light without altering its color, so that developing and fixing may be done in white light. This fact, according to *Cosmos* (February 7) was discovered by a French photographer, M. Liesang, and has been known for several years. Says that paper:

"A solution of three parts of nickel chlorid (green) and one part of cobalt chlorid (red) is colorless by transmitted light and at a certain dilution becomes clear like water. As the light that traverses each liquid separately is inactinic it must also be so after having passed through their mixture, and thus can have no action on silver salts. To absorb the ultra-violet, the vessel containing the solution is covered with collodion mixed with sulfate of quinin, feebly acidulated with sulfuric acid. Sensitive paper exposed for a week to this light undergoes no alteration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Rapid Growth of Fish.—Experiments recently made in England furnish interesting information regarding the rapidity of growth of fish of the salmon family during their stay in the sea. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 14):

"A sea-trout weighing 3 pounds when captured and marked July 8, 1901, weighed 6 pounds when retaken in July, 1902, having thus doubled in weight in one year. A 13-pound salmon taken and marked in January, 1901, weighed 21 pounds in July, 1902, and another salmon weighing 16 pounds in August, 1901, reached the weight of 22 pounds when retaken in July, 1902. An example of still more extraordinary growth has been reported. A male salmon caught at Castle Connell on February 24 of last year, by Mr. S. C. Vansittart, weighed 19 pounds. It was marked by one of the tags used by the Department of Agriculture, bearing the number 1,502, and replaced in the water. On March 26 following the same fish was retaken at O'Brien's Bridge, five miles from Castle Connell, and it then weighed 33 pounds. Its weight had increased by 14 pounds in one month and two days. The fact may seem incredible, but it is indubitable, having been established by a naval certificate."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COUNT ZEPPELIN, according to the Geneva correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, London, has just completed an automobile-launch "which possesses the peculiarity of having its propellers in the air. According to the inventor, the launch will be of the greatest use in tropical lakes and rivers encumbered with aquatic plants, which, obstructing the screw, render an ordinary steam-launch useless. The launch is extremely light, has a draft of only ten inches, and it skims the water at a rate varying from fourteen to sixteen miles an hour."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN PALESTINE AGAIN BECOME A FERTILE LAND?

IN view of the contradictory reports concerning the Jewish agricultural colonies established by the Rothschilds and Montefioris in Palestine, and of the program of the Zionists to reestablish Jewish nationality in the land of their fathers, it is of interest to hear what specialists say as to the possibility of making Palestine again a land flowing with milk and honey, changing it from a country that now barely supports 600,000 to one that will sustain between 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, as in the days of Joshua, or between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, as in the times of King David. A most valuable contribution on this subject, entitled "Die Niederschlagsverhältnisse Palästinas in alter und neuer Zeit," by Dr. Heinrich Hilderscheide, fills two entire numbers (Nos. 1 and 2) of the *Zeitschrift des Deutscher Palästina-Vereins* (Leipsic). It gives a wealth of statistical data on the meteorology and climatology of the Holy Land, and then, on the basis of these data, the writer has this to say:

"The question whether Palestine can not again be made as productive a country as it was two thousand years ago can only be answered if the causes are examined that have led to its present degenerated condition. If these lie in permanent changes in the climate, in a decreased average of annual rains, and other factors not under the control of mankind, then it is useless to hope that money or energy will restore the pristine productiveness of the land. If, on the other hand, the causes lie in historical and political changes, chief among which is the mismanagement of the country by the Turkish authorities, then there can be no reasons why such a restoration should not take place. Both of these views have had ardent champions among the specialists, among the advocates of the former view being Hull, Franz, Fischer, and Zumoffen, while Condor, Lartet, Ankel, and others are equally decided in their defense of the second opinion.

"A candid examination of the facts in the case shows that they are decidedly in favor of this latter position. The former view is really based upon a *petitio principii*. It is presupposed that there have been radical changes in the climate of Palestine in historic time, and that these changes have been produced by the ruthless destruction of the forests. Now the fact in the case is that we have no proofs whatever that the forests of Palestine were in the Biblical times any more extensive than they are now. We have no evidence from any author of note that there ever has been such a ruthless destruction of forests. No passage in either the Bible or the Talmud permits us to draw the conclusion that in former times the average of rainfall was any greater than it is at present. Ever since meteorological observations have been scientifically taken in Palestine (and in some cases, as in that of Jerusalem, these go back for decades), the climatic conditions have remained practically the same. In fact, the rain-producing causes, such as the near Mediterranean Sea, are the same as they were in Biblical times.

"There is accordingly no evidence of history or science to show that the climate of Palestine has changed materially from the time when the land flowed with milk and honey, to the present age when so much of the country is a stony and barren waste. Other causes have been operative, and these have been chiefly direful and destructive political conditions that began as early as the period of the decline of the Roman empire, and have reached their acme in the corrupt Turkish rule of the last four centuries, the oppression of the officials, the management of the taxes, and the like. The people have in the course of time become indifferent to all progress, as progress only signified new oppression. There can be no doubt that this historic land, if put under proper care and correctly managed, can be restored to its former flourishing condition. The ocular proof of this can be seen in the very flourishing condition of the Württemberg Temple colonies, which were established in 1868 near Jerusalem, Sharon, and Haifa, and which are veritable garden spots in the land, and that, too, in localities that before the days of these colonies were virtually desert land. The fact that the Jewish agricultural colonies can not make equally good reports is to be explained partly on the ground of mismanagement and partly because the colonists have not the good-will and enterprise necessary for the work."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

IT is very easy for a journal in America to attain distinction just now. All it has to do is to abstain from saying anything about Emperor William's utterances on revelation and inspiration, called forth by Professor Delitzsch's recent address on the Babylonian origin of the Old Testament and by the storm of protests which it evoked. The fact that Professor Delitzsch is president of an Assyriological society of which the Emperor is a patron, and the further fact that not only his recent address but the one delivered a year ago on "Babel und Bibel" were given before the Emperor, led to the conclusion that the latter, who by virtue of his office is *summus episcopus* of the Lutheran Church, the state church of Prussia, indorsed the learned professor's alleged "atheistic" conclusions. The Emperor's statement of belief is said to have composed the orthodox critics and to have satisfied them as to his theological position, while at the same time it has pleased the free-thinkers of Germany because it upholds the scholar's right to freedom of research.

The Emperor's statement has been so widely copied that we here reproduce only the more important paragraphs. After rebuking Delitzsch for abandoning the standpoint of the strict historian, and "going into religious and theological conclusions which are quite nebulous and bold," the Kaiser says:

"I distinguish between two different kinds of revelation—one progressive and, as it were, historical; the other purely religious, as preparing the way for the future Messiah.

"Regarding the former it must be said—for me, it does not admit of a doubt, not even the slightest—that God revealed Himself continuously in the race of men created by Him. He blew into man the breath of His life, and follows with fatherly love and interest the development of the human race. In order to lead it forward and develop it he reveals Himself in this or that great sage, whether priest or king, whether among the heathen, Jews, or Christians. Hammurabi was one; so was Moses, Abraham, Homer, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant, and Emperor William the Great. . . . . .

"The second form of revelation, the more religious, is that which leads to the manifestation of our Lord. It was introduced with Abraham, slow but forward-looking and omniscient, for humanity was lost without it. . . . . .

"Christ is God—God in human form. He redeemed us and inspires us, entices us to follow him. We feel his fire burning in us. His sympathy strengthens us. His discontent destroys us. But, also, his intercession saves us. Conscious of victory, building solely upon his word, we go through labor, ridicule, sorrow, misery, and death, for we have in him God's revealed word, and He never lies.

"That is my view of these matters. It is to me self-evident that the Old Testament contains many sections which are of a purely human and historical nature, and are not God's revealed word. These are merely historical descriptions of incidents of all kinds which happen in the political, religious, moral, and intellectual life of this people. The legislative act on Sinai, for example, can be only regarded as symbolically inspired of God. . . . . .

"First, I believe in one only God; second, we men need a form in order to teach His existence, especially for our children, and third, this form has hitherto been the Old Testament in its present version. This form will be positively and substantially modified under the influence of research and inscriptions and excavations. That does not matter."

Professor Delitzsch has not accepted his sovereign's rebuke with silence. He replies as follows, according to a special cablegram from the Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"His Majesty, like myself, is not an orthodox Christian. His views are almost the same as mine. To his statement that I

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should not have discussed religion before the laity, my reply is that my audience consisted of intellectual, highly cultured men. The educated people of the whole world are now fully prepared for new scientific knowledge, when it is presented to them in proper form."

Professor Harnack, of Berlin, according to a special to the New York *Sun*, defends Professor Delitzsch, saying that he deserves gratitude for having rectified the prevailing opinion of the Old Testament, and inasmuch as the Kaiser admits that the traditional forms regarding the Old Testament need revision, Professor Delitzsch gained his main object.

Abundant as is the comment on the matter in this country, there is not, as yet, much that is of more than passing interest. The Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times* thinks that "the Kaiser has found that meddling in theology is not a bit safer than trying experiments on the Monroe Doctrine, and his way out of the trouble is not a bit more graceful in the one case than the other."

The Louisville *Christian Observer* (Presb.) thinks that the influence of the declaration "is obviously for serious evil." Referring to the list of leaders in whom the Kaiser thinks God has revealed himself, *The Observer* says:

"According to this, the idolatry of Khammurabi, the piety of Moses, the superstitions of Charlemagne, the reformation of Luther, the rationalism of Kant, are all equally developments of God's working in man. Could anything be more confusing than this? These men and their deeds are indeed included in the providential arrangements of God, and their acts permitted by Him. But their conduct is in no sense the result of His indwelling or a revelation of Himself. Can idolatry, superstition, and rationalism be the product of God's inworking? . . . . . .

"But the Emperor continues with an expression of his opinion that many sections of the Old Testament 'are not God's revealed word,' and that the legislative act on Sinai 'can be only regarded as symbolically inspired by God.' And this he puts forth as satisfactory evidence of his orthodoxy!'"

On the other hand, the Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner* thinks that the Emperor has expressed himself admirably and that "his line of thought is the true and safe one to follow." The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) thinks it will be "not without influence in restraining the extremes of German rationalism," and *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) also sees in it a force to "arrest the dangerous inferences and conclusions which were extending the publication of the destructive views of Professor Delitzsch." The New York *Outlook* and *Independent* (undenom.) comment but little and that favorably, while criticizing Delitzsch for going to extremes unwarranted by science.

In Germany, Professor Hilprecht, of Philadelphia, who is visiting in that country, has been called to the front to offset Professor Delitzsch's views. Hilprecht is quoted in the German press as follows:

"Recently the attempt has been made to demonstrate that the purely monotheistic religion of Israel was derived from Babylonia. On the basis of my researches covering a period of fifteen years I must declare that this is an absolute impossibility. The faith of the Israelites could never have had its origin in the Babylonian mountain of the gods, which is full of death and the savor of death."

This has started another controversy, as to Professor Hilprecht's share in the discoveries at Niffer (or Nippur), some of the German scholars depreciating his work in that connection. *The Independent* (New York) enters into a detailed statement of his connection with the excavations, concluding that "while it is true that the toil and responsibility of exploration belong only in a very slight degree to him, but chiefly to Dr. Peters and Mr. Haynes, yet the entire credit for the decipherment of the inscriptions found belongs wholly to Dr. Hilprecht."

THE MOST RECENT PAINTING OF THE POPE, BY MADAME LA MARQUISE CECILE DE WENTWORTH, OF NEW YORK.

"His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., in order to show Mrs. Cecile Wentworth his high appreciation of her beautiful portrait presenting His Holiness in full figure, has been pleased to send to her a souvenir gold medal bearing the date of the year of his Episcopal Jubilee.
Rome, March 5th, 1901. LUIGI CARD. MACCHI."

Courtesy of *The Catholic World* (New York).

THE POPE'S SILVER JUBILEE.

THE impressive ceremonies in Rome commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation have attracted world-wide attention. They mark, as is pointed out by the New York *Sun*, the celebration of a triple event. Leo XIII. has been sixty years a bishop, nearly fifty years a cardinal, and now twenty-five years a Pope. Should he live until May 10, he will have attained to the traditional "years of St. Peter." He is ninety-three years old, and has governed the church longer than any of his predecessors, with the single exception of Pius IX.

The New York *Catholic World* (March) publishes a leading article on "The Great White Shepherd of Christendom." It says, in part:

"He has, first of all, shown that the Church of Christ is independent of human government or human forms of government. Its welfare is not necessarily one with either monarchism or republicanism. Leo XIII. has been foreign to no country, and has been the friend and supporter of every legitimate form of government. But he has gone further, and positively advised those who opposed their legal government at home to support it heart and soul, and make it work for the welfare of the church.

"He has proved to the world, which obstinately refused to believe it, that Catholicity is an intellectual religion; not alone intellectual, but that the speculative reason, dwelling upon the positive, revealed truths, may find more than ample exercise for

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every one of its powers. Science has prospered under his encouragement, but he has always shown that science—restricted to the material and the sensible—is but a narrowing of the scope of human reason and a debasing of the soul.

"Again, in Scriptural study, which was causing havoc without the church and uneasiness within, which has not yet been altogether arrested, Leo recognized the gravity of the questions which modern Biblical study presents; the legitimate side to higher criticism; encouraged Catholics to keep abreast of modern science and scholarship; and yet he stands to-day as the representative of the church that alone champions the divine authorship and inspiration of the entire Scripture. . . . . .

"In the matter that is perhaps most practical of all, and for the whole world just now, in the social problems of labor and of capita Leo has stood particularly as a most prominent, heroic figure, with kindness and love in his eyes for all, with words of wisdom on his lips, warning the rich and the powerful that 'he who deprives a laborer of his just wages commits a sin that cries to heaven for vengeance'; warning the laborer, again, not to preach anarchy nor to rob his employers; with prudence, with a sagacity that has won for him the admiration of all, giving to the world the solution of the problem that vexes it most and is big now with evil portent for the future. So by becoming all things to all men Leo would draw all to Christ."

A typical Protestant comment is this from the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.):

"Amiable interest marked with kindly personal congratulations to the aged pontiff, denotes the attitude of the Protestant world toward the celebration of Leo XIII.'s quarter-centennial on the papal throne. Protestantism offers no religious reverence toward the ceremony with which this jubilee has been kept and none toward its central figure; but on the other hand it has no theologic odium to vent against the man or the occasion. It is not necessary to attribute sanctity to the papal office before one recognizes in Leo a man of outstanding eminence and influence in this complex time, or content that his remarkable tenure of a dignity assumed at the verge of threescore years and ten is an episode of current history worthy to have commemoration.

"There have been other papal reigns in which the gravest doubt of exegesis would scarcely have persuaded Presbyterians to take 'Antichrist' out of their confessional polemics against the papacy. More than any other pope of modern times the present resident at the Vatican has escaped in his personality the derogating tendencies of his enormously presumptuous station. Officially committed to an arrogance of claims unequaled elsewhere among men, Leo has yet been a good enough Christian to retain much of the meekness and gentleness of Christ beneath his hierarchal robes. The thunders which he has been obliged to hurl hither and thither, in order that the noisy precedents of popish history may be duly kept in face, he has hurled with a loath hand, having evidently little heart for the rôle of Jupiter Tonans in which most of his predecessors have so reveled. He has never made a thoroughgoing hater either—not even against Italian royalty, which Pius IX. bequeathed him a commission to hate as a high Christian duty. He has found it easier to love—a second sign that Christ has not been a stranger in the penetralia of the Vatican during the last twenty-five years."

Several of the Roman Catholic journals in this country publish special issues in honor of the jubilee. Among the many services held in various cities to commemorate the event may be mentioned that in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, at which solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Mgr. Falconio, apostolic delegate to the United States, and by Archbishop Farley.

JOHN WESLEY, AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-THREE.

From a rare print by Bland, published in the year 1765 and approved by Mr. Wesley.

Courtesy of Fleming H. Revell Company (New York).

THE JOHN WESLEY BICENTENNIAL.

MACAULAY said of John Wesley that he was "a man whose eloquence and logical acuteness might have made him eminent in literature, whose genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu, and who, whatever his errors may have been, devoted all his powers, in defiance of obloquy and derision, to what he sincerely considered the highest good of his species." A eulogy such as this is recalled at the present time on account of the revived interest in Wesley, arising in connection with the intended celebration next June of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. Naturally the Methodists are taking the lead in forwarding this revival of interest in the great founder of their sect. As appropriate to the anniversary, there has appeared a volume of extracts from John Wesley's journal by Percy Livingston Parker, to which the late Hugh Price Hughes furnishes a most readable introduction and Augustine Birrell, K.C., a biographical appreciation. Mr. Hughes says that "Wesley has demonstrated that a true prophet of God has more influence than all the politicians and soldiers and millionaires put together." Proceeding to contrast the influence of Wesley and John Henry Newman, he declares that "the whole future of the British empire depends upon this question of questions—will George Fox and John Wesley on the one hand, or John Henry Newman on the other, ultimately prevail?"

The unparalleled industry and perseverance of Wesley is graphically described by Mr. Birrell in the following passage:

"John Wesley contested the three kingdoms in the cause of Christ during a campaign which lasted forty years. He did it for the most part on horseback. He paid more turnpikes than any man who ever bestrode a beast. Eight thousand miles was his annual record for many a long year, during which he seldom preached less frequently than five thousand times. Had he preserved his scores at all the inns where he lodged, they would have made by them-

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selves a history of prices. And throughout it all he never knew what a depression of spirits meant, tho he had much to try him, suits in chancery, and a jealous wife."

The extracts from Wesley's journal are of vital interest, and read like a strenuous romance of his time. He was mobbed, stoned, insulted, and driven out from this place and that; yet finally he won recognition from even the greatest people of the realm. He preached to miners, merchants, sailors, and to the people of the fields and streets, until he had made Methodism in England, if not acceptable to the higher classes, at least a force to be reckoned with. Take him all in all, affirms Mr. Birrell, he was "the greatest force of the eighteenth century in England. . . . No single figure influenced so many minds, no single voice touched so many hearts. No other man did such a life's work for England."

On the evening of February 26 there was a great celebration of the bicentenary of Methodism in Carnegie Hall, New York, the chief interest centering about the presence and address of President Roosevelt, who was surrounded on the stage by many dignitaries of the Methodist Church. The President's speech was largely devoted to the Methodist Church and the men who built its early history. He noted that the pioneer preachers, among whom the Methodist preachers were most conspicuous, laid the foundations for the moral qualities of the nation. The President said in part:

"Wesley said he did not intend to leave all the good tunes to the service of the devil. He accomplished so much for mankind because he also refused to leave the stronger, manlier qualities to be availed of only in the interest of evil. The church he founded has throughout its career been a church for the poor as well as for the rich, and has known no distinction of persons. It has been a church whose members, if true to the teachings of its founder, have sought for no greater privilege than to spend and be spent in the interest of the higher life, who have prided themselves, not on shirking rough duty, but on undertaking it and carrying it to a successful conclusion."

Estimates of Wesley, mingled to a considerable extent with comments upon the growth and conditions of Methodism, abound in both the religious and the secular press. *Zion's Herald*, the leading Methodist organ of New England, says:

"We are prepared to affirm, for we thoroughly believe, that no one in all the world's history surpasses, and very few, if any, have equaled John Wesley in the completeness with which he dedicated himself to God, in his unselfish, unswerving, whole-hearted devotion to duty. He was simply a consistent Christian, all for Christ and naught for self. His conscientiousness, his benevolence, his industry, leave nothing to be desired in those directions; and the more they are copied by his followers the better for them and for the world. Neither is there danger of laying too much stress on his skill as an organizer, his sagacity as a statesman, his fervor and success as an evangelist, his strength as a theologian, his power as a preacher, and his high attainments in the Christian life. In all these respects his example is to be unstintedly commended. He was filled with an all-consuming zeal to do good. He had a passion for God's glory. He lived for eternity."

THE PULPIT IN THE NEW CENTURY.

IT has been said that the ministry is losing its old-time prestige, and that the divinity schools are the only schools in the United States in which the attendance is either at a standstill or on a positive decline. "Young men of nerve and of broad culture," observes the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, "distrust the ministerial profession; and the 'theolog' is exposed to banter, perhaps ridicule, on the university campus." Mr. Jones writes further (in *The Cosmopolitan*, February):

"And still there never was a time when the great postulates of religion, the fundamental ethical and spiritual principles emphasized by Christianity and the other great religious systems of the world, were more confidently enforced by the thinkers of the world. Science, instead of limiting, has enlarged the circle of human reverence; history, instead of denying, has reenforced the great Scriptural texts of humanity, and the ethics of the great Nazarene, as set forth in the Sermon on the Mount, and in his great parables, are becoming more and more embodied in state enactments, civic ideals, and economic requirements."

If our preachers have lost their influence, continues Mr. Jones, it is because they have failed "to bring the religious thinking of the world down to date; to formulate religion in the present tense." We quote again:

"Every community waits with more or less conscious restlessness for the voice of the man in the pulpit who will discuss with high impartiality the distractions of the street, who will emphasize the humanities that underlie all the sects, the unities that join tramp and millionaire, coal-digger and coal-baron. There is not a town of five thousand or more in this country where the voice of the reconciler in the pulpit, the one unflinching democrat of the town, would not be heard gladly; and as soon as he convinces that town that he always means what he says, and is always ready to say what he means, he will find a support in that town that will be adequate to the self-denying needs of a public servant. This young man, when he appears, may find himself in a Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Unitarian, Episcopal, or other pulpit; but the label, whatever it is, will not cut much figure. He will stand in that town as a living illustration of the palpable truth to-day that in religion all labels are libels, for they misrepresent more than they represent; they exclude more than they include, of what is near, dear, and essential to the wearer himself. . . . . .

"A new catholicism is imminent in religion. Not the 'Catholic Church of Rome,' tho that is the most benignant achievement in human organization thus far reached, but the catholic church of humanity which will include the great mother church of Christendom, and as much outside and beyond as represents the conclusions of science, the organized experience of states, and the longings and humiliations of the human heart."

A similar view is expressed by the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, of Syracuse, N. Y., in a recent address now printed in pamphlet form "at the request of Bishop Huntington." Mr. Richmond says:

"The power to preach in reality is not given us by any man; it comes, if it comes at all, 'like the outbursting of a fountain from the earth or of the breaking forth of volcanic fires, with spontaneous, original, native force.' It comes as a result of long efforts in school, college, and university to master the elements of our native speech, to put ourselves into contact with the great forces of men and institutions which have shaped the course of history, to make one with our best manhood the true, masterful, and controlling thoughts which have given life and energy to the world, and which as an intellectual increment form our true basis for preaching with authority.

"A man is not ready to preach before he is twenty-five. People do not value what he has to say before that period, and this is about the age when a young student should be ready for his ordination. The mind of a man is hardly open and prepared to grapple with the problems of the universe before that time. No matter how spiritual the fellow may be, no matter how urgent certain women may be in some country parish where the fluency and appearance of the candidate have been magnetic, no matter how eager the youth may be to do the work of his Master and serve his church, his first duty is to study and think, to meditate and discuss upon the great subjects which every preacher must meet and decide in the course of a parish ministry. The first question to be settled to-day is not, 'Do the women like the young minister?' but this, 'How do the young men like him?' 'Has he the qualities which a man admires?' I am making a plea for scholarship in the ministry which, I am well aware, is not the first question to be considered. But it is the question of the age, and of that I am speaking. Service will not do. Social qualities are not sufficient. A good voice is no recommendation. Some men think they can sing the Gospel just as well as preach it. Churches are not built on song. A parish grows to-day because the man who leads it is known to be a man of deep learning in the arts of life and whose ability is unquestioned by the men of the world."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

DECLINE OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

VARIOUS distinguished Frenchmen and Italians and one no less eminent Dane have come to the conclusion that Germany's influence over the civilized world is waning. They have settled this whole matter among themselves in the columns of the *Mercure de France* (Paris). The editor of that able publication conceived the idea of propounding two questions: "What do you think of German influence from a general intellectual point of view? Does this influence still exist, and is it justified by its results?" The replies were very interesting both on account of their intrinsic value and because the writers of them are well qualified to speak. They are prefaced by these observations of the Paris paper:

"In a recent speech Emperor William proclaimed anew the pretensions of the Germanic spirit to world-supremacy. It appears nevertheless that there has come a reaction against the German intellectual influence that was so powerful over masters like Renan and even Taine in France and over the majority of minds during the second half of the nineteenth century. The victories of 1870 won a universal ascendency for Germany. The French, conquered themselves, practically recognized this preponderance, and thought it incumbent upon them to take instruction from their masters. Recrossing the Rhine, young Frenchmen congratulated themselves upon fruitful methods of work acquired in the German universities. But many of them confess to having been mistaken. Numerous symptoms indicate a decline in the authority conceded to German culture."

To consider, now, the views of the distinguished gentlemen to whom reference has been made. One of them, Maurice Barries, is very influential as a thinker, writer, and leader of public opinion in matters intellectual. He complains that German thought is so abstract, misunderstanding the personal element in life and proving generally barren:

"In German thought everything is rules and exceptions, facts, data, formulas—never the life of things. There is a vast and learned apparatus, but the heart and the imagination do not thrill. The masters are specialists, classifiers. The patience and accuracy of German critics are beyond dispute, but they lose sight of the sense of proportion in things. German teaching, now predominant in history as in philology, can not yield fruit."

The sway of militarism and utilitarianism in Germany is deplored by Alfred Fouillée, of the Institute, a French thinker of much force and originality. Theodore Ribot, the eminent psychologist and man of science, points out that German influence to-day is expended upon the commercially practical. Thought and research for their own sakes have been abandoned. The economist Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu has no faith in the looked-for world-supremacy of Germany or German thought. "The Germans who proclaim German culture deceive themselves." Nor are these views peculiar to Frenchmen, for Max Nordau also thinks German influence upon the world at large is waning. The idea of the supremacy of any one nation he thinks "out of date." He writes:

"It is great men who wield influence, and that not because of their nationality but as a result of their originality. Did Voltaire and Rousseau dominate the thought of the eighteenth century because they were French? No, but because they wrote the 'Philosophical Dictionary' and the 'Social Contract.' The intellectual guides of the nineteenth century were Hegel, Feuerbach, and Humboldt, Comte and Pasteur, Spencer and Darwin. Not one of these great minds could have identified itself with a people asking 'What is your nationality?' Such a question would be worthy of a police official filling out a passport, but not of any one studying the evolution of mankind."

Cesare Lombroso thinks England has to-day more great thinkers and leaders of world-opinion than Germany, while the United States is striding rapidly forward in the same general way. He thinks Germany is threatened with a loss of force in every direction. The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) takes the same subject up exhaustively and reaches the conclusion that Germany is not in a position to realize her proud dream of being the dictator of the world's civilization.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITAIN'S WAR ON THE LONG JUJU.

THE long Juju, we regret to learn from a contemporary, is an "obscene idol." They think very highly of it in Nigeria, where bands of natives addict themselves to head-hunting in order to maintain a suitable supply of offerings to the god of their idolatry. When Great Britain a few years ago succeeded to the rights of the chartered company that had been administering the vast African region known as Nigeria, the worship of the long Juju was condemned to suppression. That led to a "war" that received little notice because the Boer contest and the Mad Mullah in turn absorbed attention. But events are now coming to a head in this neglected portion of Africa. In southern Nigeria the stronghold of the long Juju has been taken and the idol itself blown into the air. Head-hunting has been checked and the slave trade put down. In northern Nigeria, where the long Juju has never been orthodox, the British authorities in London have had occasion to wonder at the unwillingness of their commander in the field to communicate with them. He was telegraphed five times in a single day without the extraction of a reply. That nettled the people in London, who sent one more message telling the commander in effect to reply or resign. Sir Frederick Lugard, the gentleman addressed, did not resign. He moved against the Emir of Kano, a powerful Nigerian potentate, captured his capital, and is master of the situation. Says *Public Opinion* (London):

"The capture of Kano, the principal town of northern Nigeria, by a British force under Colonel Morland without the loss of a single man, is a particularly smart piece of work, especially as the punishment inflicted on the enemy seems to have been severe. Kano latterly has fallen on evil days, and lost much of its ancient reputation as the mart of the great state of Sokoto. It had become mainly a center of turbulence and outrage, and as it lies within the British protectorate of Nigeria, not very far from the French sphere, it was necessary to read the recalcitrant Fulani ruler a sharp lesson. Sir Frederick Lugard will see that the new Emir whom he will place upon the throne does not follow in the footsteps of him who has just been driven out. The importance of the capture, apart from the humanitarian side, is twofold. It will give Kano an opportunity of reviving the native commerce and industry for which it was famous throughout the Sudan, and it will rob France of further ground of complaint at the condition of things prevailing within the British border line. The imperial Government complains that Sir Frederick Lugard acted without consulting them, but they admit that the expedition was inevitable, and, so far as we at home can judge, it may, we think, be said that the High Commissioner has saved the situation by his ready assumption of responsibility."

Can the Government in London afford to tolerate the cool indifference to its orders shown by Sir Frederick Lugard? This is the question put by the Paris *Temps*, which further observes:

"Sir Frederick Lugard considered that the security of the garrison he had placed in the advanced post of Zaria and the safety of his new capital of Zungeroy, and finally the prestige that constitutes his principal and indeed his only strength, alike depended upon teaching the Emir of Kano a severe lesson. With such notions in his head it was not likely that a man of his temperament and disposition would pay much attention to the timid observations of the [Colonial] department that is without a head in the absence of [Joseph Chamberlain] its chief. Hence he did not hesitate to advance without taking the trouble to obtain the approval of the home Government. It was useless for the official superiors of Sir Frederick Lugard to maintain an air

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of good humor, to forgive offenses, even to turn the left cheek after the right, particularly to a strong man's hand. Even an under-secretary of state revolts at last. Lord Onslow took up his best pen and dipped it in his strongest ink to inflict—too late—a fine—but ineffective—reprimand upon his refractory subordinate."

"But Sir Frederick is at Kano," concludes our Parisian contemporary. "That is a brilliant personal triumph."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIPLOMACY—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.

THE old school of European diplomacy with its dynastic considerations and aristocratic traditions, seems unable to hold its own against the new and so-called "American" school of diplomacy which looks mainly to economic considerations and practical interests. It is the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) which arrives at this conclusion. Germany, it thinks, will stand by the old school. She is a military autocracy, not amenable to popular influence, and her diplomatic corps must continue to be inspired by the Bismarckian tradition. Count von Wolff-Metternich, German Ambassador in London, is a diplomatist of this stamp. But the system will be modified in aspect, if not in principle. "Germany realizes the tremendous blunder she made in arousing American public opinion by her violence," and her Washington representative will act accordingly: "We are none the less convinced," says the Belgian organ, "that Germany is the only European Power now whose influence is dangerous to the peace of the world."

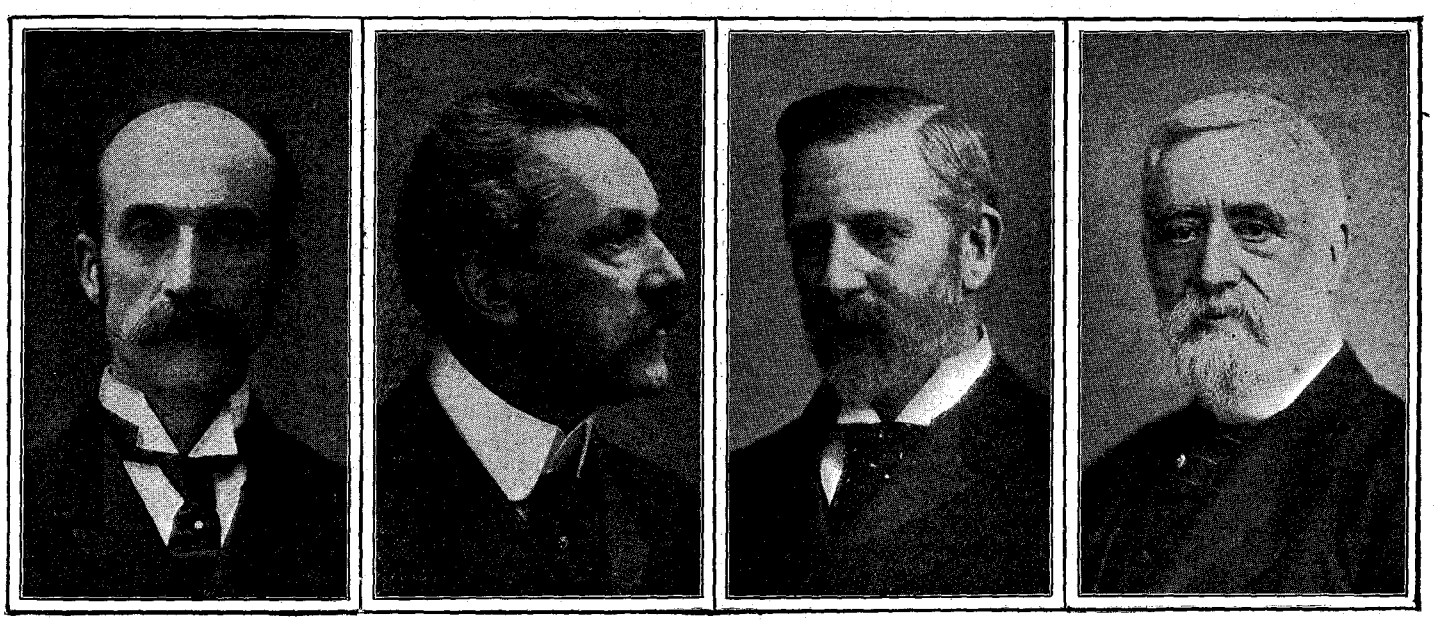
The London *Spectator* frankly accepts the new diplomacy and seems rather pleased by it. It refers to the British Ambassador in Paris, Sir E. J. Monson, as a favorable specimen of the new order. He makes frank, genial speeches, can take the public into his confidence when the time has come to do so, and does not pretend to be subtle. All this, we are told, is good. The world has no use for Machiavellis. This optimistic tone—so far as British diplomacy is concerned—does not prevail among London organs generally. The consensus of English opinion at the moment is that British diplomacy is at a low ebb, while American diplomacy has attained a high level of capacity and achievement. It is odd to find the London *Times*, *News*, and *Telegraph* practically agreed on this point. *The Times* is not so blunt as *The News*, but it is fairly blunt, especially with reference to Venezuela. There is a decided tendency among London organs to make a scapegoat of Lord Lansdowne, head of the British Foreign Office. *The National Review* (London), which is most conspicuous in attacking Lord Lansdowne as a diplomatic incapable, observes:

"Lord Lansdowne completed the 'ironclad agreement' with Count Metternich which has done more injury to our prestige abroad than any number of 'regrettable incidents' in South Africa. The press' action in the matter was simply limited to a warning which was not listened to, and it really surpasses the license which is permissible even to a Lord Chancellor to try and make our newspapers responsible for the fatuity of the cabinet. The press's real offense on this question, as on so many others, is not that it thwarts statesmanship or diplomacy—there is little enough of that, heaven knows, to thwart—but that when some ghastly blunder becomes public property it *exposes* the incapacity of certain high and mighty personages—most of whom speak greatly above their ability."

Lord Lansdowne is a serious handicap to British diplomacy, according to Sidney Brooks, who handles the noble lord without gloves in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"Englishmen had nothing whatever against Lord Lansdowne up to the time of the Boer War. They thought of him, if I may adopt that caustic aside in which Lord Rosebery in his 'Napoleon' dismisses Lord Bathurst, as 'one of those strange children of our political system who fill the most dazzling offices with the most complete obscurity'; and had there been no war, their opinion of him would probably have remained unchanged. Unfortunately there was a war, and Lord Lansdowne entirely failed to satisfy the country that he was the man for the crisis. True, the system was probably as much to blame as the minister. True, again, that an unsuccessful war minister may quite easily prove a competent foreign secretary. Nevertheless, Lord Lansdowne's promotion greatly shocked the sense of the people, who could not see why a minister who, by universal assent, had failed in one office, should immediately be given another and better one. It almost led them to question the propriety of that excellent principle by which, if you are an Englishman born in the purple, you simply can not be got rid of."

The German press does not share the admiration of the British for recent American diplomacy. According to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), American diplomacy has too much "shirt-sleeves" in it, the most conspicuous example being Mr. Bowen, to whom it refers shortly as "Bowen." "Bowen" was "loaned" to Venezuela, and that seems most irregular to the agrarian organ. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks American diplom-



LORD LANSDOWNE, The Diplomatic "Scapegoat" of England.

COUNT VON WOLFF-METTERNICH, German Ambassador in London.

SIR FRANK C. LASCELLES, British Ambassador in Berlin.

SIR E. J. MONSON, British Ambassador in Paris.

LEADERS OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

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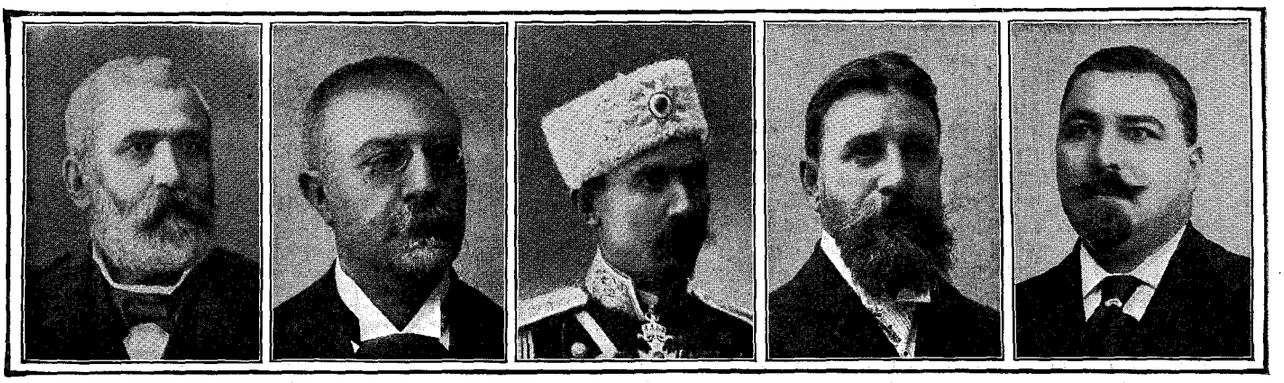


DRAGAN TSANKOFF, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje and a friend of Russia.

IVAN E. GUESHEFF, Leader of the National Party in Bulgaria.

GENERAL PAPRIKOFF, Minister of War in the Bulgarian cabinet.

BASIL RADOSLAVOFF, Leader of a Liberal Balkan faction.

DEMETER PETKOFF, Leader of the Liberal Stambuloff party.

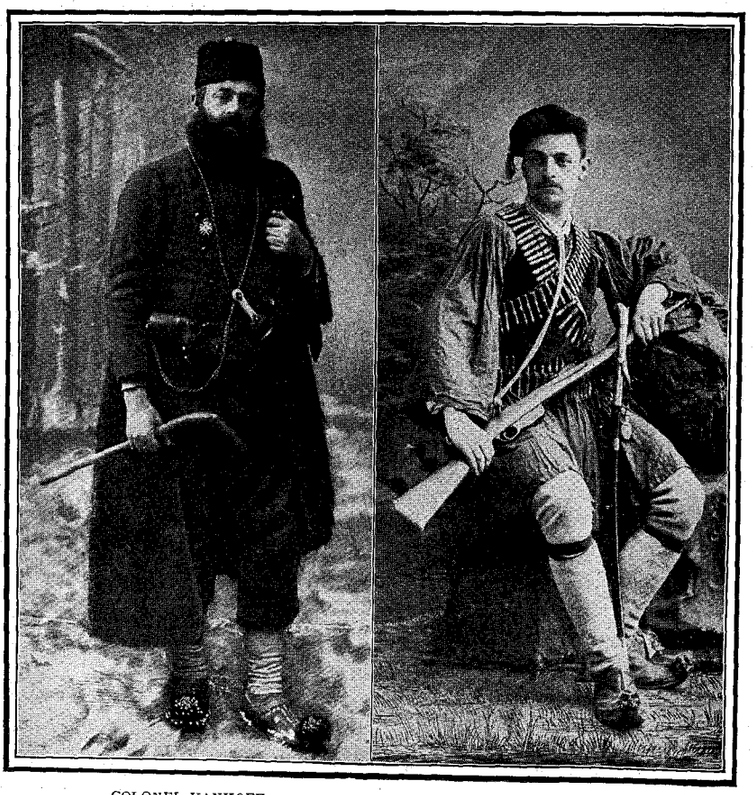
SOME MAKERS OF THE BALKAN CRISIS.

acy has an insolent tone, chiefly because it receives too much consideration from Great Britain.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHARACTER OF CRIME IN MACEDONIA.

NO woman's honor can be safe in Macedonia, or else all Europe is in a conspiracy to malign the Turk. Torture and outrage in specially hideous forms are daily inflicted upon mothers and maids whose names and wrongs, vouched for by witnesses, have been widely printed. The men are overpowered by numbers, burned or impaled or mutilated, while their wives, sisters, and daughters are violated before their eyes. *The Daily News* (London) announces that the details of some cases in its possession can not be printed even for the sake of rousing humanity to action. What it does print is blood-stirring enough, as the extract following indicates:

"'I knew them; I buried them in the same grave,' said Costadin Savoff, one of the priests, in reference to five Macedonians, alleged, by one of the newly arrived, to have been robbed and killed by Turkish soldiers. The five were returning home with money earned in Rumania. Stoian Ivanoff, another priest, declared that in his own village of Batchevo, in the Rasluck district, he knew six women who had been criminally assaulted. To come to a more recent date: On the 17th of January, said Ivan Nikoloff, one of the new arrivals, 'eight men were massacred in my village; I saw their bodies.' The same man charges a Turkish officer, Mehemet Effendi, and his soldiers, with having assaulted a number of women, of whom he mentioned the following by name—Elea Ivanova, Maria Giorgeva, Susanna Stoinoff. I can make no more than a general allusion to a species of insult—parading women in a state of semi-nudity—to which many refugees from other villages besides the above-named two have testified."



COLONEL YANKOFF, Noted as a leader of "irregular" revolutionary bands in Macedonia.

BORIS SARAFOFF, Pronounced "the most notorious" of Macedonian leaders.

"BRIGANDS" OF THE BALKANS.

Individual cases in Macedonia present themselves in a way which defy the resources in delicacy of our blunt Saxon speech. One pitiable story is thus put by the same authority:

"The most pitiable story told us by fugitives in this little group was that of two women, one from Bistritza, the other from Strumskichilik village. The former had only just arrived at Rilo. She had been three days and nights in the mountains. This had not been her first attempt at escape into Bulgaria. Two months earlier she had fled with her husband and two children. They were separated. The father and the children succeeded in crossing the border. She now rejoined them. To the statement of the latter, who carried her sick child in her arms, I care to make no more than a general allusion. Separated from her husband, she had fallen a victim to a number of Turkish ruffians. She is one of the more recent arrivals, having reached Rilo three weeks ago. I may here add that the particulars of the abominable kind of crime to which I have alluded, and the commission of which is affirmed in most of the allegations I have taken down, are recorded in the reports drawn up for the relief committee by its secretary, Mr. Schaprachikov, who accompanied the president of the committee, Madame Bakhmeteff, during her journeys to Dubnitza, Rilo, and other places."

Commenting editorially upon all these things, *The Daily News* (London) says:

"The Turk in Macedonia works in the minor key. He pillages, robs, violates, and perpetrates the brutish tortures which he,

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alone among European peoples, has handed down from the Middle Ages, and from remoter days of barbarism. His officials and soldiery are not paid, and so they quarter themselves on the population. Reinforcing the acts of the Turks are Albanian troops and brigands, who are to the Macedonians what the Kurds are to the Armenians. Albanian lawlessness has developed of late years; and, indeed, Albania is at once the victim and the avenger on the Christian races of the inveterate misrule of the predominant partner in this ill-assorted empire. The reports before us show that neither life, nor women's honor, nor private property is respected in Macedonia, and that the nominal toleration accorded to Christians disappears when the military are given their head. This is the situation."

A most gloomy view of the situation is taken by the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), which predicts the failure of the reform measures undertaken by Austria and Russia. This view is shared by other observers, who insist that the Powers are concerned not so much about reforming Macedonia as about the political consequences of that undertaking. The Powers are mutually suspicious. Thus the *Sviet* (Odessa) says Italy is preparing to make a descent upon Tripoli the moment a conflict breaks out between the Balkan Slav states and Turkey. The *Popolo Romano* says Italy has nothing in particular to do with the Macedonian question:

"As long as the Powers concerned with Macedonia remain within the limits prescribed by the Berlin treaty, public opinion in Italy has not the slightest reason for anxiety. . . . Even a repetition of the Bulgarian atrocities and a revolutionary movement in Macedonia need involve no risk to Italy's foreign policy. This is due to the oft-mentioned agreement between Austria-Hungary and Italy with reference to Albania—that is, the portion of the Balkan peninsula with which Italy's commercial and political relations are principally concerned."

Macedonia will succeed in throwing off the Turkish yoke, according to a well-informed but anonymous writer in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"No influence can withhold the aroused Macedonians from revolt. Every effort has been made by them to this end for years past, and it will come to pass if something more than sham reform be not undertaken in Macedonia this spring."

The *Siècle* (Paris) denies all these assertions through another anonymous writer, who says the Sultan will remain master of Macedonia. "Nothing will be changed. There will be only one more plan of reform."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AND THE POPE.

THE dative plural of a Latin pronoun has caused a serious difference between France and the Vatican, and the relations between church and state have entered a critical phase. The Roman curia is much concerned at the refusal of the French Government to permit two bishops, appointed nearly a year ago, to take possession of their sees. The delay is the result of an objection made by the French Government to the wording of the "bulls," or documents instituting the bishops, which are issued by the Pope. In these bulls of institution the Pope employs the formula: "Æmilius Loubet, Præses Reipublicæ Gallorum, nominavit nobis." Hitherto this formula has been accepted without demur. Now, however, the French Premier, M. Combes, wants the word "nobis" stricken out. If the word stands, the Latin formula means: "Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, has named *to us*." By leaving out the Latin pronoun the President is made to do the "naming" absolutely. According to the Concordat, the head of the French Government "will name the archbishops and bishops of every see" in France. *The Daily News* (London) observes:

"Pius the Ninth slipped in an unexpected dative pronoun 'nobis.' The wording used by Leo XIII. is: 'Præses Gallorum nominavit nobis,' which dog-Latin means: 'The President of France named *to us*.' Napoleon the Third spotted the trick, which tends to whittle down the Government nomination to a mere introduction to the Pope, and he replied by gazetting his bishops without waiting for the investiture. Pius the Ninth ignored them, and the Bishop of Agen, to cite a case, was still unconfirmed when the war broke out. Under the Republic the Council of State registered the 'nobis' bulls under protest, expressing a hope that such an 'irregularity' would not be repeated. Tired of waiting, the Council of State decided in 1901 that it would decline to register bulls not worded according to the Concordat treaty. It has kept its word, and the bishops of Annecy and Carcassonne have not been allowed by Government to take possession of their sees."

On behalf of the Vatican, it is pointed out that as a matter of actual fact the bishops in France are named "to" the Pope by the head of the state. To ignore this fact would be tantamount to conferring upon the head of the French Government a privilege liable to grave abuse, because, in recognizing an absolute right of nomination in him, he would be invested in a sense with the power of canonical institution. One Vatican prelate of great influence, eager to avoid unseemly controversy and to meet every point of view, suggests the formula: "Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, in accordance with the treaty made with the First Consul in 1801, has named. . . ." But there are political considerations which operate just now to compel the French Government to insist upon its point. "No French Government," says the London *News*, "not even one ruled by the Duke of Orleans, could yield on that word *nobis*." The *Univers* (Paris), however, organ of the French Clericals, warns all priests not to accept nominations to bishoprics offered by the Government. It is evident that such a deadlock, if continued, might produce a curious situation in time, as bishoprics fell vacant. It is believed, by competent observers, that the difficulty will be got over. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"Nominations of bishops and archbishops by the French Government have hitherto been preceded by an official understanding between it and the Holy See. There was first an agreement as to the choice. After that, nomination by the Government and investiture by the Pope were scarcely more than formalities. M. Combes wants to change this method. The council of ministers recently called to the bishoprics of Bayonne, Constantine, and St. Jean de Maurienne three ecclesiastics whose designation had not been the subject of previous negotiation with Rome. In proceeding thus, our Government was within its strict rights under the terms of the Concordat. But as nothing compels the Holy See to confer investiture upon prelates it does not approve of, the Pope is also within his strict rights in not delivering the bulls. Between these two equally certain rights, the three dioceses are deprived of bishops."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—Russia intends to reduce Persia to a position of subjection to herself, insists M. A. Vambéry, in a strong article in the *Szemle* (Budapest). Hence she is endeavoring to make the Persian Gulf a Russian lake. The task is difficult, but the Czar's navy is growing.

ORIGIN OF THE DANES.—The people of Denmark constitute an ancient race, avers Axel Obrik in the *Dansk Tidsskrift* (Copenhagen). Their history can be traced back to the sixth century of our era. If they resisted absorption for so long, they may be expected to resist it for ages to come.

CHINESE WOMEN.—The women of China are not advancing with the rest of the world, concludes the *Quinzaine* (Paris). "As a child, the woman of China is maltreated. Her birth gives sorrow. She is married without being consulted. She is the slave of her husband. Only when she gives birth to a son or becomes a widow does she receive a certain consideration."

DID WILLIAM II. ABUSE EDWARD VII.?—Some little time ago a story was published by *The National Review* (London) to the effect that William II. went aboard an American yacht and told the owner that Great Britain was "decadent," while Edward VII. himself was "abused in language which it is not possible for us to reproduce." The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) thereupon branded this story as "an impertinent falsehood." Now *The National Review* insists that its story was true and that "the Kaiser did perpetrate the appalling indiscretion we have described."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NEW IRISH WRITER.

THE CIRCLE. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 340 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THE only uninteresting thing about this new novel is its name. It suggests, little and that little is banal. But the story supplies *le mot de l'enigme*. It starts out briskly, and does not flag for a moment through the three parts into which it is divided. The author, Mrs. Thurston, is an Irish woman, born in Cork, and her maiden name was Madden. This is her first serious work in fiction, altho she has had stories printed in the London magazines, her first appearance in print being in 1891.

But if Mrs. Thurston is a newcomer, she is an artist from the start. In this story, beside the unfaltering craftmanship with which she works out her theme, her way of putting a scene before you or painting a character is remarkably lucid, convincing, and engaging. There are only seven or eight characters in the book, but there is not one of them that is not sharply drawn, and of individual force.

KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON.

There is a slight melodramatic quality in some of the pages, but Mrs. Thurston never loses dignity, and the way she puts a thing, not startling or novel in itself, impresses the reader with all the charm of something new and fresh.

A young girl lives with her father, a Russian Jew, in the East End. He is an antiquary, and keeps a curio shop. Anne Volny's mother is dead, and she and her father lead a life somewhat stifling to Anne. The young girl, vegetating in that sodden environment, has that strange force which is called "genius." She is a "born actress," without any notion of this fact. The quiet, ingenuous way in which Mrs. Thurston leads to the development of this gift is admirable.

Can new things be done, in art or life, at this old stage of the world? Whether or not they may, the fresh charm and seeming novelty of the few novels which stir are generally only the old things in a new way, *non nova sed nove*. The skeleton of the story and the types employed are not new, and are not even melodramatic. It is the breezy, warm, artistic handling of her elements which make Mrs. Thurston loom as a new and powerful factor in the literary world. Perhaps it is the Keltic strain in her, the impassioned, primitive, eager activity of her Irish blood-corpuscles, which give her the innate power to "dream right." Art there is in her painting of the canvas, for there is no touch of crudity, no faltering in her "method." She is realistic, but not bonily so; idealistic, but not anemically so; earnest, but not self-conscious or aggressive.

In the last analysis it is her touch, her personal grasp and sympathy, that invest her work with its chief attraction. The young man who is the lover, for instance, is really only a more or less conventional Englishman, with nothing pronounced about him in any way; good-looking, not particularly clever, not rich, not distinguished socially; and yet despite his bunch of negatives, what a live, true, wholesome man he is, and what a stunning lover! It is the same with the other characters. There is the old Russian Jew, soul-sore from persecution, and a ruminative scholar; a worldly woman, clever and masterful; a poor, wretched man, cowardly, deformed, a mere straw in humanity's jetsam and flotsam; and the throbbing Hebrew daughter of the antiquary, who suggests lack of balance and neurotic extravagation. Behold the *dramatis personæ*, not too promising to one who has seen these "types" go through their exercises by battalions on the literary "campus." But Mrs. Thurston gives each an "otherness" which redeems and individualizes the type.

A HELPFUL BOOK ON A DELICATE THEME.

THE LOVER'S WORLD. A WHEEL OF LIFE. By Alice B. Stockham, M.D. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 470 pp. Price, $2.25. Stockham Company, Chicago, 1903.

THAT the author of this work has an inborn power to perceive and the gift to express concerning the themes she handles, must be admitted by any fair-minded reader of her book. She is bold, searching, outspoken, yet handles her subject with tact. Doubtless, however, many will differ from some of her judgments anent the laying bare of the most hidden instincts of life, and even resent her attitude toward what she looks upon as mawkish modesty, for it is a deeply rooted conviction in average humanity that this very mawkishness is a precious safeguard to youth. The preface claims that the whole work is the outcome of "experience and philosophy." The book quite supports the claim, for every page gives evidence that its author is a thoroughly trained physician; and this latter fact again supports its philosophy, to which some readers might otherwise take exception, for the philosophy is emphatically of the New-Thought cult.

As a medical practitioner, Dr. Stockham must have been the recipient of a prodigious number of private and personal confessions. She found "men and women digging their own graves with the spade of ignorance." Hence her self-imposed missionary work, and the complex array of formulas she lays bare toward a higher and happier existence, together with recipes toward the improvement of lives yet unborn. One feels bound to take the book seriously, and certainly the practical sense underlying "New-Thought" theories was never more clearly and convincingly presented. Things that have too often been made to appear confusing and absurd by the medicated minds so prone to handle and air them, are made as clear as daylight by Dr. Stockham.

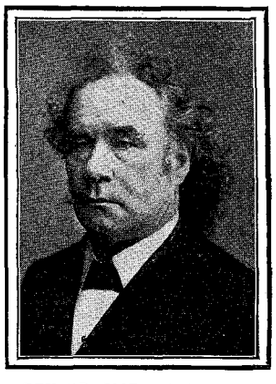
A little treatise she gives on the woful results brought about through the fear engendered by the misunderstood germ theory of science is worth the price of the book to those who stand in need of such counsel. Lucidly and convincingly the author counteracts this ignorant fear, by showing how the body is kept alive by the workings of myriads of micro-organisms, and that for one inimical germ there are millions of friendly bacteria, which fear alone can transmute into enemies. In short, she does her utmost toward proving—what is now being accepted as an axiom by open-minded people—that fear and worry, not specific disease, are the master-slayers of humanity.

A RELIGIOUS TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH PARKER, PASTOR OF THE CITY TEMPLE, LONDON. By William Adamson, D.D. With portraits and illustrations. Cloth, 5¾ x 9 in., 386 pp. Price, $1.85 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE religious life of England has owed much of its vitality to the labors of a ministry which is outside of the great and predominating Establishment. The working of the Established Church runs in well-oiled grooves; prescript and precedence have secured its ministers from the toil and hazard of initiative ventures. They fight in well-drilled and thoroughly officered battalions, and their controversial energy is mostly spent in the discussion of such questions as relate to internal discipline, to ecclesiastical ceremony, and the interpretation of doctrinal codes. But there have always appeared in the mother country teachers and leaders outside of the Church of England who, discarding conventionality, have appealed directly to the masses. These men, whose predecessors were Wesley and Whitfield, have been champions of religious liberty, of personal faith, and individual responsibility. If we may borrow an illustration from the annals of ancient Rome, we might call them religious tribunes of the people.

The greatest of these in recent times, who took upon himself a very much ampler investiture than the mantle of Spurgeon, was the late Joseph Parker. He was born of a sturdy north England stock in 1830. His father was a builder and mason who worked among his own hired men. The son was destined for his father's trade, but early experienced that excess of profound enthusiasm for religion which is styled conversion. He began laboriously to shape himself for a preacher. When asked in after years, "What is your hobby?" he answered, "Preaching." "What hobby occupies your time of leisure?" "I have no hobby but preparing for or delivering sermons; they occupy my whole time, and engage the energies of my whole soul."



REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

This was true. He toiled incessantly in this one work, and he succeeded. Any young minister who wishes to learn one great secret of success in preaching should read the third chapter of this life of Dr Parker, where we will find the answer—sleepless toil and the solicitation of severest criticism.

Joseph Parker's first important charge was at Banbury. In 1852 he was called to Cavendish church, the richest independent church in Manchester, and in his letter of acceptance made that stipulation which ever afterward became the rule of his life:

"As a minister I claim the most perfect freedom of action. With regard to my conduct in the pulpit, I must be the sole human arbiter. Under a profound sense of my accountability to the great head of the church, I must adopt such modes of appealing to the people as may appear to my own judgment and conscience best adapted to promote the interests of truth. I promise no deference to usages or precedence; what appears to me right I shall do, and what appears to me wrong and insufficient I shall unequivocally reject."

Dr. Parker has been called the English Beecher. The comparison is

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somewhat unfair, altho the pastor of the City Temple sometimes approached the ideal which he has described in justly characterizing the sermons of the American preacher. Such a sermon "was an amazing combination of philosophy, poetry, emotion, and human enthusiasm—all centered in Christ, and all intended to bring men in right relations to the Father."

The secret of Parker's power lay indeed in his evangelical directness and simplicity. He was alternately witty, epigrammatic, and sometimes personal, but his influence with the masses lay in his strong and manly claim for authority among them, as one who accepted the Bible, abhorred sin, felt the love of God, acknowledged the work of the Spirit in men's hearts, and believed in Christ. That he had no time, and perhaps no taste, for criticism, is shown by his "Ecce Deus," a work which in some quarters might counteract, but could never be said to controvert, Professor Seeley's "Ecce Homo," which suggested its publication. But it was not the vocation of Parker to face the philosophic and scientific problems of religion.

The excellent biography which Dr. Adamson has given us is in many ways to be commended to preachers of the Gospel of every denomination. The author is Boswellian in the presentation of his theme; he makes Dr. Parker speak for himself, and he brings a multitude of other men whose words heighten the clearness of the picture. The book is free from exaggerated eulogy, and notable for the calm and judicious estimate which it makes of a man in many ways remarkable, and in some points even great. Young preachers, we repeat, can derive a world of knowledge from this biography.

The illustrations are utterly unworthy of the text.

THE "ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT" AGAIN.

WHAT MANNER OF MAN. By Edna Kenton. Cloth, 5⅜ x 7⅝ in., 292 pp Price, $1.50. The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THERE is a class of hysterical novels that a reviewer with a limited space at his command usually passes by. Now and again such a book has certain qualities which entitle it to critical notice in spite of the many points against it. "What Manner of Man" is such a book. The theme is an absurd one—the unwholesome wanderings of an overstrained imagination. It is very obvious that the authoress has been diligently reading her Kipling; but in spite of the almost laughable material she has chosen to treat, she has the gift of story-telling. If we had a school for authors, and young men and young women were required to study life before they ventured to write about it, we might have many good stories in the place of immature tales like "What Manner of Man." It is another of the absurdities written around what is known as "the artistic temperament." The author, besides having the gift of story-telling, grasps the picturesque aspect of any scene, and has a certain power of characterization. In consequence the book escapes belonging to the class of fiction contemptuously designated as "trash," and to which the quality of material chosen for the story would otherwise relegate it.

EDNA KENTON.

THE COUNTER-CHECK QUARRELSOME.

THE EGREGIOUS ENGLISH. By Angus McNeill. Cloth, 5¼ x 7⅝ in., 210 pp. Price, $1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BEHOLD two of the families of our kin across the sea hanging up, as it were, on the literary clothes-line each other's unwashed linen, and gesticulating toward it for the benefit of nice clean nations like the Yankees, and the Germans, and the Russians, and whatever French may have learned the language. It is not an enticing spectacle for us Americans, who are supposed to be strained close in the embrace of kinship with Great Britain, these revelations in the books of Mr. Crossland and Mr. Angus McNeill, of the dirty spots in the character of the Scotch and the English. There must be some weight in the burden of guilt laid by Mr. Crossland (who wrote "The Unspeakable Scot") upon Scotland, else why does the galled jade lash out so with her heels, in the shape of a book called "The Egregious English"?

This protest, like that of the majority of galled jades, is a little too indiscriminate. It hits not only the Englishman, but most of the spectators. That is to say, the sins of which Mr. McNeill accuses the English are common to all nations—the desire for money, rather loose habits, and general bad taste. A rather interesting suggestion which the book furnishes is that if one were making an attack on the French, or the Germans, or the Russians, or the Turks, one could easily pick out weaker spots for assault than Mr. McNeill has been able to find in the English, or indeed than Mr. Crossland has been able to find in the Scotch. A particularly weak point in the English character, Mr. McNeill has, however, thumped in his chapter on the English soldier—which is by far the best chapter in his book—and that is the Englishman's conventionality. As exemplified in the army, it took the form, before the Boer war, of a stereotyped system of attack. This plan of attack failed before the maneuvers of the Boers, and consequently the English army tactics are in process of reorganization—a reorganization designed to meet Boer tactics. "It does not seem to occur to the poor body," says Mr. McNeill, "that his next great trial is not likely to overtake him in South Africa . . . . yet wherever his next large fighting has to be done, he will sail into it in his good, old, infantile English way, armed cap-a-pie for the special destruction of the Boers."

There are other valid objections to the English character which have been pointed out by Mr. McNeill, and there are plenty of amusing phrases which have started up at the author's command, but in the main his criticism of the English loses force because of its exaggeration.

"THE SPLENDOR AND THE HAVOC OF THE EAST."

MEDIEVAL INDIA UNDER MOHAMMEDAN RULE (712–1764). By Stanley Lane-Poole, Professor of Arabic at Trinity College, Dublin. Illustrated. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., xvii + 449 pp. Price, $1.35. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GIBBON sums up the story of Asiatic dynasties as "one unceasing round of valor, greatness, discord, degeneracy, and decay"; and Kinglake, in "Eothen," crossing the border at historic Belgrade, says: "I had come, as it were, to the end of this wheel-going Europe, and now my eyes would see the splendor and the havoc of the East." So shall the reader, passing the portals of enchantment which these pages open to him, behold the long-drawn procession, pageant, and spectacle of splendors and havocs which go to the making of the story of Mahmud of Ghazni, and Firoz Shah, and Queen Raziya, Tamerlane and Babar and Akbar, Jahanghir and Shah Jahan, Ala-ad-din and Aurangzib. True, there had been an Arab invasion of Sind, early in the eighth century—invited by the dazzling pictures of adventurers, and their wild stories of gold and diamonds, jeweled idols, gorgeous rites, and a marvelous civilization. Daibul was stormed and taken, and Multan fell; but when a foul and false story reached the ears of the Calif, that his young general had made free with the captive daughters of Dahir before presenting them to the Calif's harem, that splendid boy was sewn up in a raw cowhide and sent to Damascus. The Arabs had conquered Sind, but the triumph was but a barren episode, bearing no lasting fruit.

We hear no more of Arabs as conquerors of India. When the Mohammedan empire, from Mahmud to Aurangzib, is named, it is Turkish empire that is meant; and with the arrival of the Turks under Mahmud the Iconoclast, at the beginning of the eleventh century, India entered upon her Middle Age. The history of this period is necessarily rather a chronicle of kings and courts and conquests than a national growth. "The people" of India enjoy the doubtful happiness of having no history; they are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. But in the characters and lives of the rulers there is infinite variety. "Such contrasted figures as those of Ala-ad-din, Babar, Akbar, and Aurangzib may rival any gallery of portraits that could be brought together in Europe in the same four centuries." In the lives and policies, the wars and schemes, the pageants and the ceremonials of such leaders of men, the imagination finds ample scope for visions of strangely vivid and dramatic situations. As for "the people," the townsfolk and the peasants, give them a king, an absolute king, and they are content. "Every Eastern people, if left to itself, sets up a despot"; only let him be strong and masterful, and he may do as he will. His most shameless excesses, his most implacable cruelties, are to be accepted, as plague and famine are. Whatever king may rule, there will still be the old familiar plague and famine to reckon with; and so long as the rice and millet grow, and salt is not too dear, and a man can go unnoticed, life goes much the same and the gods will not meddle.

Moreover, even despotism has its compensations; in the very wilfulness and wantonness of its fantastic caprices and freaks, it includes possibilities of assertion for the humane and the gracious.

Babar is perhaps the most captivating personality in Oriental story; he is the link between predatory hordes and imperial government, between Timur and Akbar. Yet Babar, soldier of fortune as he was, was not the less a man of fine literary taste and fastidious critical faculty. In his native tongue, and in the Persian, he was accomplished in prose and verse; "his battles, and even his orgies, were humanized by the breath of poetry."

"Nine centuries of intimate association have produced no sensible fusion between the Mulim and the Hindu; any more than two centuries of intercourse have blended either with the dominant English." The conquerors have come in hordes, again and again; but they have scarcely touched the soul of the people of India:

"She let the legions thunder past—
And sank in thought again."

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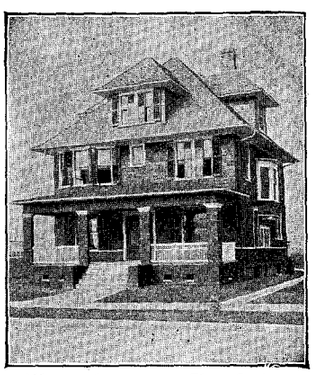
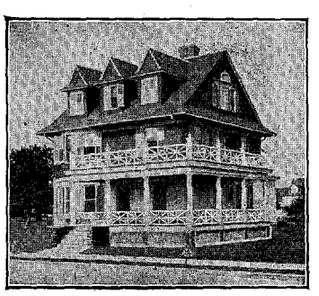


Albany Ave., near Church Ave.



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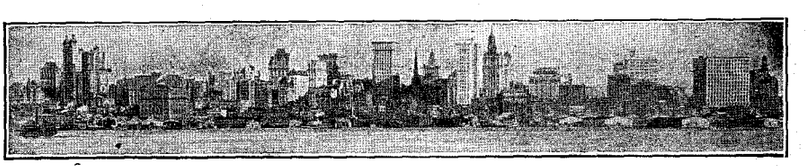

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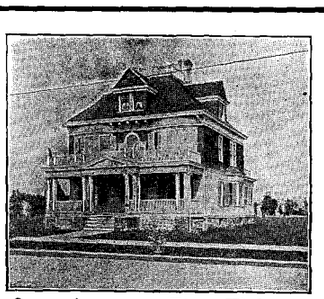

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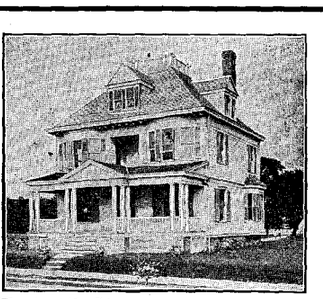

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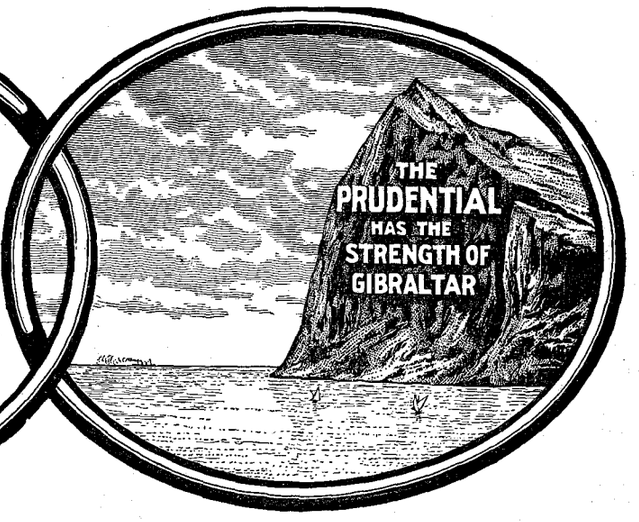

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Marty."—John Strange Winter. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.25.)

"The Posy Ring."—A book of verse for children, edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. (McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.)

"Love with Honor."—Charles Marriott. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The Chameleon."—James W. Linn. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

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"Youth."—Joseph Conrad. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Barnes' Elementary History of the United States. (American Book Company, $0.60.)

"Barnes' School History of the United States." (American Book Company, $1.00.)

"The Western Slope."—Celia Parker Woolley. (William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill., $1.25.)

"Hand-Loom Weaving."—Mattie Phipps Todd. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Light Behind."—Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The Star Dreamer."—Agnes and Egerton Castle. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Tales of the Spinner."—Jerome Doucet. Translated by T. O. Quen. (R. H. Russell, New York.)

"The Fundamental Error of Christendom."—W. T. Moore. (Christian Publishing Company, St. Louis.)

"The Witchery of Sleep."—Willard Moyer. (Ostermoor & Co., New York, $2.00.)

"Timely Games and Songs for the Kindergarten."—Clare S. Reed. (J. L. Hammett Company, New York, $0.60.)

"A Boy on a Farm."—Jacob Abbott. (American Book Company, $0.45.)

"A Midsommer Night's Dreame."—"First Folio" edition by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50 net.)

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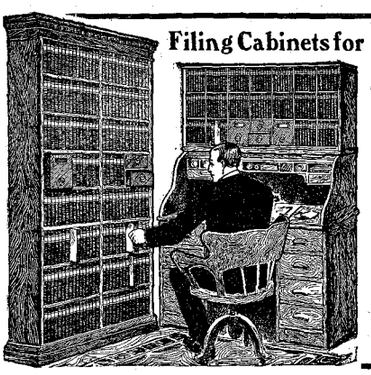

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Little Hand.

By ZONA GALE.

O moon-pale blossom that ruffles and dips
And ripples in wind that is sweet with your lips,
I have come to you, hot for the truth about truth.
I have come to find God. If I look in the dew
And the depths of your silk—shall I find him in you?

How it stirs—little rose! How it stirs and is still!
How it blows, and is sweet, and is terribly still!

Little child, little child—with me here by the rose,
I can find you no truth. What the moon-blossom knows
Is its secret, for God; and they shut us away.
Take my hand. Let us search for the truth and the work.
Of the truth through the dead hush of earth.

How it clings—little hand! How it clings to my own!
Here is Truth! Ah, the little hand clings to my own!

—In the March *Bookman*.

The Teamster.

By H. H. BASHFORD.

Ah, who'd go teaming wood on such a morning,
Go swinging on the bob-sleighs, through the frost,
Take any trail, before God's day is dawning,
With twenty miles of prairie to be crossed?
The colts are huddled sadly round the building,
The bitter wind creeps wailing down the plain,
No streak of dawn the starless east is gilding,
And I must rise and take the trail again.

O bride of mine, rest calm—the miles are lonely;
O bairn of mine, sleep sweet—the day is long,
The plains are wide and empty, and I, only,
Go forth at night to travel with a song,
Go forth alone to journey in the greatness
God spread, long since—a russet, tideless sea,
All shrouded now beneath the stars' sedateness,
The battle-ground of life for you and me.

Yet hark, the runners down the trail are ringing,
And see the team is getting into stride,
And slow, and far, the mighty dawn comes singing,
Comes singing to the conquest of his bride,
Comes singing to the prairie's shy unfolding,
Treads softly, spreading roses on the snow,
Stays never, brooks no secret or withholding,
Till I, too, pay him homage as I go.

And I, too, sing the song of all creation,
A brave sky and a glad wind blowing by,
A clear trail and an hour for meditation,
A long day and the joy to make it fly,
A hard task and the muscle to achieve it,
A fierce noon and a well-contented gloam,
A good strife and no great regret to leave it,
A still night—and the far red lights of home.

—In London *Outlook*.

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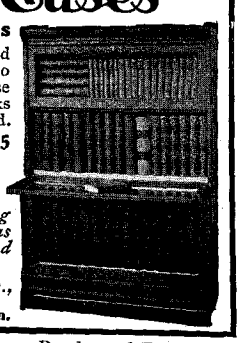

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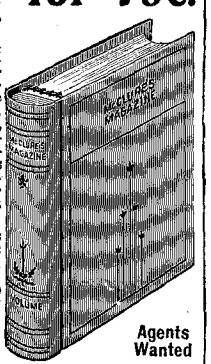

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By CHARLOTTE BECKER.

To shape his sorrow to a song,
To find a sonnet in each wrong;
Change dross to golden words, and bend
Each care unto a lyric end.

—In the March *Criterion*.

PERSONALS.

Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck.

[Sidney Whitman's latest book, "Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck" (D. Appleton & Co.), sets forth, as its title indicates, the personal side of Bismarck as seen through the eyes of an intimate friend. Mr. Whitman knew the Iron Chancellor for a number of years and visited him several times. We select the following incidents from the book:]

BISMARCK'S AMERICAN FRIENDS.—It appears that the Prince was especially fond of Americans, for, according to Mr. Whitman, there were apparently more portraits of Americans in his possession than men of any other nationality. Among the portraits were those of General Grant; Mr. Phelps, and Bancroft. Says Mr. Whitman:

He was also particularly attached to George Bancroft, so that when it became a question of Bancroft's being recalled from his post of United States Minister at Berlin, Bismarck wrote specially to his friend Motley and begged him to intercede with the President to allow Bancroft to remain; and he did remain. Bismarck told me that when General Grant came to Berlin he accompanied him to see one of the reviews at the Tempelhofer Feld. Grant was not well that day, and they had to drive out in a closed carriage. Grant looked downcast, and told Bismarck that it worried him to think that he was to meet the Prussian soldiers sitting coddled up in a carriage like any ordinary civilian. "Never you mind that, General Grant," Bismarck said, "you may sit here hidden from view, but our soldiers are well aware what sort of fighting-man is in this closed carriage."

WHY BISMARCK NEVER LIKED GERMAN CHAMPAGNE.—At one time, while at lunch, Bismarck remarked that he had never liked German champagne, and to illustrate this he told the following story:

"On one occasion I was dining with His Gracious Majesty (the present Emperor). I had some champagne in my glass, the taste of which made me suspicious. When the butler again passed the table I tried to get a look at the label on the bottle, but this was impossible, for a napkin was wrapped round it. I then turned to the Emperor to inquire the name of the particular brand, when His Majesty blurted out that it was indeed German champagne. 'Yes,' the Emperor said, 'I drink it from motives of economy, as I have a large family, and I have strongly recommended it to my officers for the same reason. Then, again, I also drink it from patriotic motives.' Thereupon I said to the Emperor, 'With me, Your Majesty, patriotism stops short at the region of my stomach.'"

BISMARCK IN COURT.—Concerning the more harmless incidents of German Court life, says Mr. Whitman, Bismarck related the following:

"It was occasionally one of my functions to present all sorts of people to the King, and it now and then happened that my head was so full of more important matters that the very name of the person I was about to present lapsed from my memory. When that was the case I used to put a bold face upon it, and, there being no time to inquire after names, I bluntly presented a man I did not know as Count Solms. You see, there are so many Count Solms that the King could not pos-

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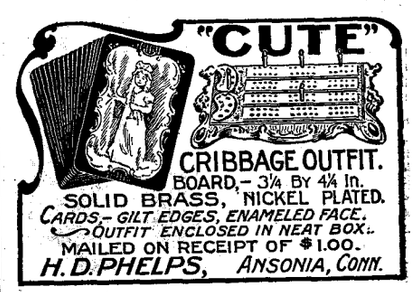

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sibly know them all by sight. On the other hand, a man whose name might be Müller or Schulze was not likely to take it very much amiss if he were presented as Count Solms, which, after all, is a good family name. I got out of my difficulty in this manner on more than one occasion, and it never failed."

BISMARCK'S INTENSE MELANCHOLY.—One of the strongest impressions Mr. Whitman obtained of Bismarck was of his "solitude—his intense melancholy." He says:

Bismarck had suffered from fits of depression, as is well authenticated, right through life. Melancholy is an essentially German trait of character, and may not be unconnected with the state of the stomach, as Hamlet said dreams are. In every case it is often met with in highly developed natures, a form of morose pessimism which affects them at times. . . . Bismarck, with the consciousness of having altered the map of Europe and revised the German empire, could scarcely exist outside his own four walls. . . . . .

Bismarck had moments between 1890-91 when the idea of suicide may possibly have been present to his mind. His religious faith, added to his strong sense of personal dignity, probably prevented the thought obtaining complete possession of him. Lord Clive—a rare exception among great Englishmen—committed suicide. Bismarck was not without affinity to Clive in more respects than one, notably in his insensibility to the meaning of fear.

Mark Twain's Faithful Servant.—One evening last year, while Mark Twain was spending some time at his summer home, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he prepared to take a drive, expecting to remain out until late.

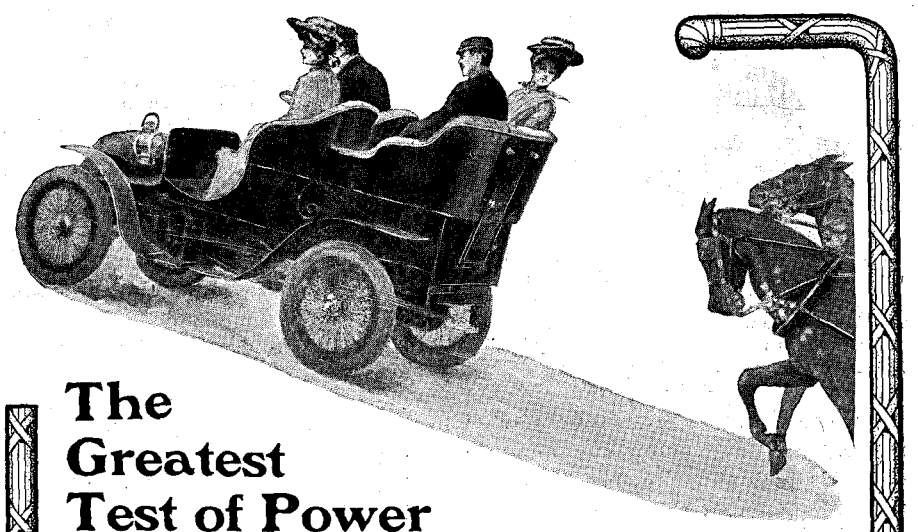
He therefore told his hostler that he need not wait for him, instructing him when he had finished his work to lock the stable and place the key under a stone, the location of which Mr. Clemens described with much exactness.

When Mr. Clemens reached home after his drive he was surprised to find that the key was not in its place. When his patience had been exhausted he awoke the hostler and received this explanation:

"Mr. Clemens, I found a better place."

Archbishop Ireland's Retort.—A real estate dealer, who had charge of considerable real estate belonging to Archbishop Ireland, says the New York *Times*, tells this story about the distinguished divine, which illustrates the quick wit of the gentleman in turning a corner when in a tight place.

The real estate agent was caught short on some



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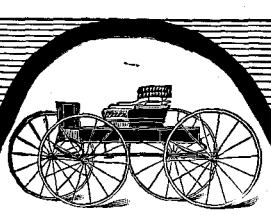

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investments of his own and his client's, and it was decided that he and the Archbishop must hasten at once to New York, where they had moneyed friends who they expected would help them out. The reverend gentleman suggested that they go the next day, which was Sunday. The real estate man was somewhat shocked at this suggestion coming from the source it did, and said that he never traveled on the Sabbath, as it was contrary to the Scriptures. The Bishop saw the point, and rubbing his hands together, replied that he, too, had a text that might apply: "'If thy ass fall into the ditch on the Sabbath day you must straightway take him out,' and as there are two asses in this case we had better be lively."

It is perhaps needless to say that they left for New York on Sunday.

Doctor Parker's Rugged Kindness.—The late Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, was once approached in the City Temple by a country clergyman, says *The Youth's Companion*, and asked to preach in his village on any day and at any hour that might suit his convenience.

"It is impossible," replied Dr. Parker. "I have already more engagements than I can fulfil."

Mrs. Parker, who was present, saw the minister's look of disappointment. "My dear," she said to her husband, "you must go. This gentleman has come a long distance to see you, and you must make it possible."

"Well," said he, looking into the face of his rural brother, "you see I must go. Fix your day, and I will be there at twelve o'clock."

The village pastor returned his thanks, and went his way with a radiant countenance. The day came, the church was crowded. Doctor Parker preached in his usual telling manner, and pleaded for a generous offering as he alone could plead. At the conclusion of the service the pastor came into the vestry, and expressed his indebtedness to Doctor Parker and the gratitude of the church for his valuable services, asking at the end:

"How much, doctor, are we in your debt?"

"Forty-nine pounds, nine shillings and sixpence," promptly returned Doctor Parker.

This staggered the minister, who managed to stammer out, "It will take a little time to pay it all."

"Well, I will not take less," said Doctor Parker. "And meantime, as you have been out of pocket through coming up to see me in London, take this"—placing two sovereigns in the minister's hand—"to cover your outlay. Mind, not a halfpenny less to me than the sum named—but you can take eternity to pay it."

Doctor Parker would accept nothing but third-class fares when he visited poor parishes, but wo to the church that had a reputation for meanness in money matters.

Venezuela's Irresponsible President.—Spending many weeks in Venezuela recently, William Thorp had opportunity to study President Castro in his palace at Caracas and during his holiday festivities at La Victoria, when he threw off his official responsibilities and revealed clearly his personal characteristics. In an interesting article in *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Thorp writes:

It is impossible to conceive a more irresponsible person. He knows nothing of the obligations of statemanship or the power of foreign countries. When I spent Christmas with him at La Victoria he told me that he was profoundly disappointed at his inability to fight the warships of the Germans, the British, and the Italians. "If Venezuela had a navy, however feeble," he said, "we would soon settle this matter one way or the other. We would sally out and attack them. If they had the courage to land troops, I would lead my brave soldiers against them, and rout them with terrible slaughter." On another occasion I met him at La Victoria in the middle of an open-air fiesta. He was dancing under the trees in a very lively and frolicsome fashion with the peasants of the neigh-

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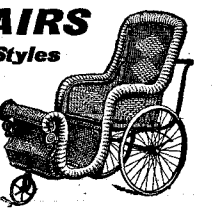

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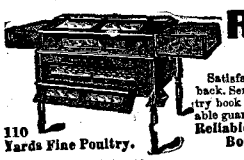

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borhood and some ladies he had brought with him from Caracas. I had to ask him whether he would apologize to the allies if they demanded an apology. I asked his factotum, General Linares Alcantara, to procure me an opportunity of speaking with the President, and showed him a cablegram which I had just received from Washington. "It is impossible," said Alcantara, with a gesture of despair; "the President dances. He does not do business. He has done no business for a week. He may do no business for another week. Perceive! I have here fifty telegrams from Mr. Bowen, from Washington, and from our government officials in Caracas. They are unopened. The President would not thank me to show them to him while he dances, and he has danced for a week."

Presently Castro perceived me, with an open cablegram in my hand, and he walked over to me, his partner hanging on his arm, and asked what it was about. I told him that the allies were reported to have demanded an apology from him.

Immediately he struck a Napoleonic attitude, waved his arms excitedly in the air, and declaimed: "General Castro never apologizes. He will not apologize. He has nothing to apologize for. He demands an apology from the allies."

The girl, still hanging on his arm, clapped him on the back, exclaiming, hysterically: "Viva Castro! Viva Venezuela! Bravissima Cipriano!" The crowd took up the cry, whirling around their partners in an excited fandango, and beating the empty bottles from which they had been drinking on the little iron tables which stood around.

When Kubelik Played in an Insane Asy- The approaching marriage of Jan Kubelik, the violinist, to the Countess Marianne Csaky, recalls the following incident which he recently told, which is reprinted in the New York *Times:*

"I was asked to play before the inmates of an insane asylum by an alienist," said Kubelik, "the doctor believing that music was a fine medicine for unbalanced minds. I accordingly accompanied him to the institution, where he introduced me, and I said I would favor my hearers with something gay and happy.

"I hadn't intended to do this, but following his suggestion, I played a brilliant Slav composition, which I hoped would be joyous enough. The crazy folk were all seated about the platform in chairs and seemed to be intensely interested. As I finished, a very pretty young woman rose and beckoned to me. I thought, artist-like, that she wanted an encore, and so said to the doctor:

"Ask her what she desires."

"He rose to his feet and was about to question her, when she exclaimed:

"'To think of the likes of me being in here and he being at large in the wurrld!'

"That was the last time I ever played in an insane asylum."

The Statesmen's Daily Parade.—With his slouch hat pulled down rakishly over his eyes and a half-burned cigar in his mouth, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the Speaker of the next House, rides to the Capitol each morning on the tail end of a

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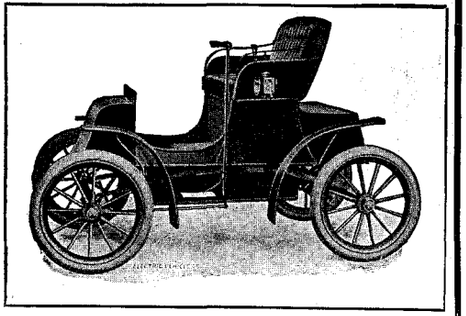

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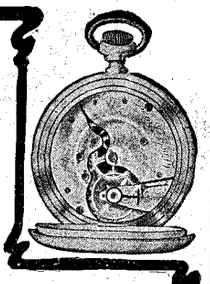

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street car, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.* He adds:

His hands are jammed down in his overcoat pockets, and "Uncle Joe" is willing to, and does, argue religion, politics, or almost anything else with whomsoever braves the cold winds and rides on the platform with him.

Representative Cannon's early morning ride to the Capitol is an event. Colleagues wanting special favors from the Committee on Appropriations, of which he is chairman, wait to find him alone on the car, and talk matters over quietly with him. Generally they get what they want, as "Uncle Joe" is usually in a cheerful frame of mind before the harassments of a legislative day begin.

Speaker Henderson rides to the House in his own carriage. Occasionally he has a companion, but generally he is alone. He leaves the Capitol in the same way. Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, and Representatives Sibley, Joy and Belmont go to work each day in automobiles. If Senator Clark does not ride up in his big red automobile, he drives up in what is known as a "night-liner." This is a ramshackle old cab. Senator Clark seldom walks in the morning, but at night he frequently wanders about the streets alone.

The Southerners, a majority of whom live in the downtown hotels, walk to the Capitol each morning. They do not keep carriages, and as one of the oldest statesmen of the South once said: "I'm afeared of them kyars." Generally they leave the Metropolis and National Hotels about the same hour, and start out in single file, gradually getting together as they approach the Capitol. Sometimes a party of ten or twelve members file solemnly into a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the Capitol, as solemnly take a drink, and then all walk out in the same formation as that in which they entered.

The Western men, accustomed to early rising, get up early, make trips about the various Government departments looking for something of interest to their constituents, and then drop up to the Capitol much as tho they were going to their offices. Senators Hanna, Depew, Spooner, and Platt of Connecticut ride up on the street cars. Both Senators Hanna and Depew have had unfortunate experiences with street-car conductors because they got aboard without money enough to pay fare.

But no matter how the statesmen get to the Capitol, all in the afternoon walk to their homes and hotels. When the gavel falls for the adjournment, they leave in groups of twos and three, and go swinging down Pennsylvania avenue. The late Speaker Reed used to head the delegation coming up the avenue. The procession is now led by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, and the Western contingent. Following them come the New Englanders and the members from the Middle West. Bringing up the rear are always the Southerners. They stop and look in the windows, and apparently enjoy their stroll.

Even the Justices of the United States Supreme Court join in the parade of statesmen. Unlike the Senators and Representatives, the Associate Justices invariably walk up the south side of the avenue. In this way they are not jostled by the pedestrians, but many a dignified Associate Justice has had to skip nimbly out of the way of a teamster rolling down a skid, a barrel of kerosene or sugar.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

In Boston.—LITTLE TOMMY: "Can I eat another piece of pie?"

MAMMA (witheringly): "I suppose you can."

TOMMY: "Well, *may* I!"

MAMMA: "No dear, you may not."

TOMMY: "Darn grammar, anyway"

—S. J. BLOCK in *Lippincott's.*

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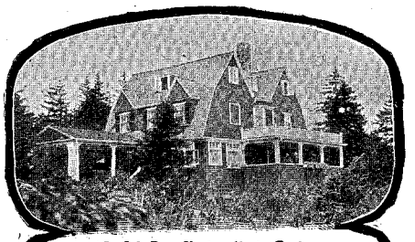

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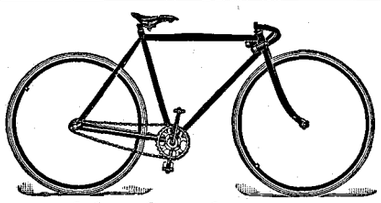

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serving-man, "but he ees mistaken; eet was no consommé, eet was bouillon!"—E. J. APPLETON in *Lippincott's.*

Inquisitive.—"As old Robinson was walking along the principal street of his native town something new struck his eye in the window of the watchmaker's shop.

It was a large handsome clock, and from it was suspended a card bearing the words:

"Goes 300 days without winding!"

Suddenly an idea struck him, and he went into the shop.

"That's an interesting clock of yours," he said; "but there's one thing I should like to know."

"What's that?"

"How long it would go if it was wound up?"—*Answers.*

An Unfortunate Joke.—Leoncavallo tells a very amusing story of himself. One day when visiting a town in Italy, he heard that his opera, "Pagliacci," was to be produced and decided to hear it incognito.

It was not generally known that the young composer was in town.

It happened that his seat was beside a bright-eyed and enthusiastic young lady, who, noticing that he did not join in the general applause, but remained quiet, turned to him and asked:

"Why do you not applaud? Does it not suit you?"

Leoncavallo, much amused, answered:

"No; on the contrary, it displeases me. It is the work of a mere beginner, not to call him anything worse."

"Then you are ignorant of music," she said.

"Oh, no," replied the composer.

Then he proceeded to enlighten her on the subject, proving the music worthless and entirely without originality.

"See," said he, "this motif is——" and he hummed lightly a short melody; "this aria is stolen from Bizet, and that is from Beethoven." In short, he tore the whole opera into pieces.

His neighbor sat in silence, but with an air of pity on her countenance. At the close she turned to him and said, "Is what you have said to me your honest opinion?"

"Entirely so," was the reply.

"Good," said she, and with a malicious gleam in her eyes left the theater.

Next morning, glancing over the paper, his eye fell upon the heading, "Leoncavallo on His Pagliacci," and reading further was somewhat startled to find the conversation of the evening before fully reported and accredited to the proper source.

He had, unfortunately, played his little joke on a reporter, who had proved too smart for him.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Signs of the Times.—In a Montana hotel there is a notice which reads:

"Boarders taken by the day, week, or month. Those who do not pay promptly will be taken by the neck."—London *Tit-Bits.*

Princeton "Tiger" Roars.—FIRST TOWN URCHIN: "How'd ye fall in the canal?"

SECOND T. U.: "Who told ye?"

FIRST T. U.: "Yuh look clean."

In joke I called her a lemon nice,
And said I'd be the squeezer,
But I felt more like a lemon ice
And she—well she was the freezer.

For Example.—PERKINS, JR.: "Why don't ye buy that horse of Seth's, pop? He's got a fine pedigree."

PERKINS, SR.: "Pedigree be gol darned! The question is, is he wuth anything? Why, boy, them sassiety folks what comes here in the summer has pedigrees."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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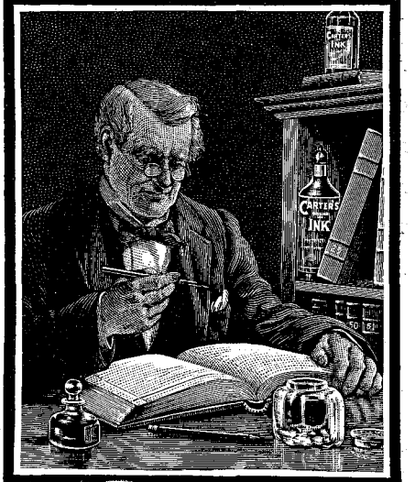

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My Mother's Good Old Times.—
By LOWELL OTUS REESE.

On my head the frost is gath'ring with the limning of the years;
On my features are the records of a thousand hopes and fears;
In my check-book there is written that which forty years ago
Would have made my being tingle with a wild exultant glow;
But alas! within my spirit there's an ever-present ache
For the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

I remember when I wandered o'er the hills in boyish glee;
And the dinner horn's loud echo brought no boding thoughts to me;
I was young and I was happy; and my stomach ne'er went back
On a single proposition that my teeth would dare attack!
Never thought I of dyspepsia as I charged the jelly-cake
And the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

But the years have brought prosperity. The servants in my halls
Keep their straining ears a-quiver for the faintest of my calls;
I have eaten of the fattest; I have drunk the richest cup—
Just to realize at last that these have used my stomach up;
And I'd give my last possessions to be able to partake
Of the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

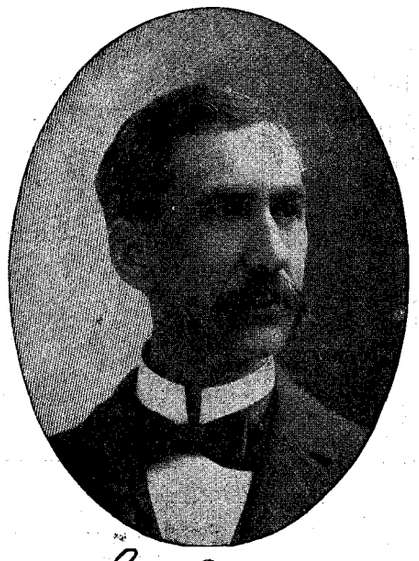
All the years I've sought the dollar, struggled upward slow and sure,
With my pocket growing wealthy and my stomach growing poor;
Every year I find my table more with luxuries replete;
Every year I find that fewer are the things that I can eat!
Till the pathway back to childhood oftentimes I yearn to take
To the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

And sometimes in blissful moments I will fall asleep and dream
Of the russet buckwheat steaming and the sorghum syrup's gleam—
Dream that once more I am living where Welsh rarebits are unknown
And the noon hour unacquainted with the sad dyspeptic moan;
Then I jeer at pepsin tablets and forget my stomach-ache
In the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

—In *Leslie's Weekly*.

Quite True.—SHE (estatically): "How kind of nature to bestow upon the blind the faculty of distinguishing colors by the sense of touch!"

HE (philosophically): "Yes; but it's not altogether confined to the sightless. A fellow needn't be blind to feel blue."—S. R. J. in *Lippincott's*.



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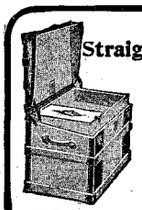

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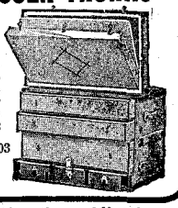

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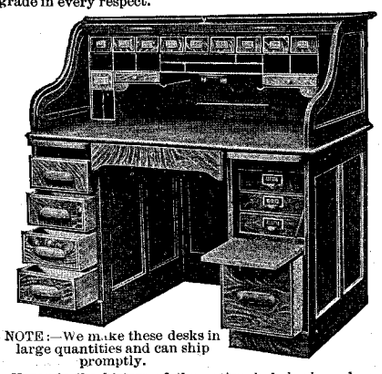

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His Name Wouldn't Come.—It was recently in a well-known country club and one of those rare occasions of conviviality in which the best of men like to indulge. The party numbered a dozen, all prominent locally and some whose fame is more than local. A good spirit prevailed, and the feeling manifested itself in a brilliancy of speech that bubbled from every one present to such an extent that an impromptu toastmaster was chosen to keep it in curb by having each speak in turn.

So up rose Mr. Toastmaster and, casting his eye about the board, let it rest upon the man the fountain of whose eloquence was first to be let loose.

"Gentlemen," said the toastmaster, "as becomes the occasion I will introduce the wittiest man first, Mr. ——" (pause).

"Gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing to you one whose name is a household word——" (pause and embarrassment).

"Gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to introduce a man whose name stands for civic pride and all that is best in this community ——" (pause and embarrassment).

"Gentlemen, the man I am about to call upon first is known to me for the past twenty years, and to some of you perhaps longer. I will not dwell upon his qualities, his talent. They have made him famous. You all know to whom I refer. The man whose name rushes to all our lips——" a long pause. "I refer to the third gentleman to my right"; and as the toastmaster sat down amid uproar he said to his neighbor, "I'll be hanged but his name wouldn't come."—London *Tit-Bits*.

As He Liked It.—"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "it's too bad about that lot of mechanical toys you gave Willie for a birthday gift. Every one of them went to pieces in less than twenty-four hours." "Yes," replied Mr. Ferguson; "the chap I bought them of promised they would."—London *Tit-Bits*.

Where There's a Will, There's a Shall.—MONSIEUR MOUTON: "I vould of Mademoiselle beg to know ze rule grammaire ven shall I say I vill, and ven will I say I shall."

MISS KLEVVER (graciously): "Why, that will be very simple, Monsieur Mouton. Wherever you now say I shall, you should say I will, and wherever you say I will, say I shall instead."—*Life*.

More to the Point.—THE PARSON: "I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for having thrown that brick at you."

THE PATIENT: "Mebbe yer Riv'rence 'ud be saving toime if ye'd just wait till oi get well, an' then pray fer Casey."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Misunderstood.—MR. ROY (giving directions): "Are you sure you have it all down pat?"

NEW GROOM: "Me name's Barey, sor."—*Princeton Tiger*.

The Way to be Polite.—SMITH (in the Union): "Will you get some more ice-water?"

BOY: "If what?"

SMITH: "Oh,—if you please.

BOY: "If you please what?"

SMITH: "Will you kindly get some ice-water, if you please, sir?"

BOY: "That's better. No, I won't."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

His Worry.—"Percy, ma boy, I'm worwid to death about something." "What in the world are you worwid about, old chap?" "That's the twobble—for the life of me I cawn't wemember."—*Life*.

Dramatic Truths.—You can't tell a theatrical manager by the company he keeps.

Altho building-contractors are not actors, yet we often see them "bringing down the house."

The farmer in the rustic play is liked; the hero receives applause; but no one takes as well as the pickpocket.

Because an actress, on the stage, has wings on either side of her, does not prove that she's an angel.—*Smart Set*.

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Coming Events.

April 1.—Convention of the New England M. E. Church Conference, at Brookline, Mass.

April 3.—Convention of the National Clothiers' Association, at Chicago.

April 6.—Convention of the National Window-Glass Snappers' Association, at Pittsburg.

April 7-9 —Convention of the American Educational Association, at Detroit, Mich.

April 10.—Convention of the American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association, at Louisville, Ky.

April 14.—Convention of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Association, at Columbus, O.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

March 2.—Elections are held in Colombia and Salvador.

Venezuelan rebels are preparing to attack Caracas.

March 3.—Several of the captured Venezuela war-ships are returned to Venezuela.

March 4.—President-elect Bonilba is said to have entered the capital of Honduras.

March 6.—The armies of Guatemala and Nicaragua are massed on the frontier to make a united attack on Salvador.

March 7.—Peru and San Salvador arrange a reciprocity treaty.

March 8.—The Honduran Government army is routed by the forces of President-elect Bonilba.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 2.—Lord Landsdowne replies to attacks on Great Britain's policy in Venezuela in the House of Lords.

Powers object to the use of English as the official language at the Venezuelan hearings at The Hague.

Political parties in Germany are combining against the Socialists in the Reichstag elections.

March 3.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. is celebrated in Rome.

The British Government accepts the invitation of the United States to participate in the St. Louis Exposition.

Bulgarians are said to be dissatisfied with the Austro-Russian plans for reforms in Macedonia.

March 4.—Bulgarian revolutionary bands are reported engaged in numerous fights with Turkish troops in Macedonia.

An appropriation to pay old-age pensions to miners is passed by the French Chamber of Deputies.

March 5.—Spain intends to make an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Pope is said to be in need of rest but not suffering from any special illness.

Marce 6.—A blue book giving the report of Colonel Yorke on his observations of railway

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AND GET A BETTER SMOKE

We are making a great success of selling direct from our factory to smoker exclusively at **half retail prices,** thoroughly satisfactory cigars, all time-tested tried-out brands; not one blend, but many, guaranteed to suit every possible taste. We have made a reputation for quality during the years we manufactured for dealers. Now we're making a reputation for saving in price as well, selling

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The saving in price does not come out of the cigars—they are the same as ever. It comes from saving you the jobber's, the salesmen's and the retailers' profits—three profits in your pocket. The saving in price is clear to all. You can prove, without risk, how we'll please you in quality and critically satisfy your taste, for if you don't get as good a cigar or a better one from us for less money than you pay now—if you are not altogether pleased, you get

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Why throw away one-half your cigar money on many "in-between men" in the face of a "no risk" guarantee like this?

Write for our booklet "Rolled Reveries," explaining everything, or to hasten matters: for **$1.00** we will send a trial package of 25 assorted sizes and blends; for 75 cents twelve regular 10 cent and two-for-a quarter cigars; for 50 cents twelve assorted fives and tens, each cigar separately wrapped and described and showing you how two-for-a quarter and 10 cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25, 50 or 100 for from 4 cents to 6 cents each, others from 2 cents to 3 cents each. **All transportation charges prepaid.**

Your own procrastination is all that prevents your becoming our steady customer and saving money.

John B. Rogers & Co., 386 Water St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Reference: Any Bank, Any Agency, Any Customer.

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Then ours again if you don't find it the best buggy you ever saw that sold for a half more.

It is our **"SPLIT HICKORY" HUMMER**

Leather quarter-top buggy sold direct from our factory on **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL** for **$35.00.** Send for free catalogue of full line of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness.

Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.,
Station 120, Cincinnati, O.

methods in America is issued by the British Government.

The Dominican Government withdraws the decree lowering port charges which affected the Clyde Steamship Company.

March 7.—Renewed anti-clerical feeling is caused in France by a decision of the Court of Appeal, which found a Roman Catholic charitable institution guilty of cruelty.

March 8.—General Paprikoff resigns his position as Bulgarian War Minister.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 2.—*Senate:* The Aldrich bill is discussed and the General Deficiency bill is passed.

House: Democrats continue their filibustering and conference reports on the Alaskan Homestead and the Immigration bills are adopted.

March 3.—*Senate:* The Aldrich bill, the Philippine Tariff bill, and the bill for the protection of the President are killed for this Congress.

House: Conference reports on the Public Buildings and Sundry Civil appropriation bills are adopted. The Naval bill is agreed to.

March 4.—All appropriation bills are passed and signed by the President. The Fifty-Seventh Congress ends with the usual formalities.

March 5.—*Senate:* Senators meet in special session and receive a message from President Roosevelt urging ratification of the Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity treaties. Some new members are sworn in. The President again sent in the nomination of Dr. William D. Crum, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston.

March 6.—*Senate:* The Democratic Senators elect Arthur Gorman, of Maryland, as their leader, and he chooses a steering committee, which include Senators Blackburn and Tillman.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 2.—The President calls a special session of the Senate.

Two United States Senators are elected in Delaware.

March 3.—The Panama Canal Company agrees to extend the option for the purchase of its interest by the United States.

Judge Adams, of the United States Circuit Court, issues an injunction to prevent a strike of the Trainmen's Union on the Wabash Railroad.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield is placed on the retired list of the navy at his own request.

Col. R. H. Pratt recalls his resignation from the Carlisle Indian School.

March 5.—Operators and officers of the United Mine Workers appear before the Coal Strike Commission and are questioned as to the method of payment for coal mined.

Secretary Moody announces the names of the new battle-ships.

The bill to resubmit to vote of the people the Maine prohibitory liquor law is defeated by the legislature of that State.

March 6.—Details of a plan to pension retired professors of Cornell University are announced.

March 7.—The Belgian protocol for the settlement of claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

The cruiser *Chattanooga* is launched at Elizabethport, N. J.

March 8.—Rioting breaks out again in Waterbury, Conn., in connection with the street railway strike there.

The report of the United Mine Workers on the killing of miners at Atkinsville, W. Va., charges the Federal deputies with wanton cruelty.

Pale People

whose tissues are pining for the strengthening and building comfort of rich, thick blood, should bear in mind that

Ozomulsion

will give them what they need.

That transparent blue skin, or the yellowish dirty pallor, so often seen, are very dangerous signs.

Blood is life.

Make it with Ozomulsion, **the** only vitalized emulsion of pure cod liver oil with guaiacol and the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

Begin to-day. Get it at your druggist's.

In order that you may test the merits of Ozomulsion, send your name and full address to

THE OZOMULSION CO.
De Peyster Street, - - New York,

mentioning this paper, and a large sample **free bottle** will at once be sent you by mail prepaid.

J. CAMBRIDGE WHARTON, M.D.
102 West 89th Street,
NEW YORK, February 3, 1903.

Ozomulsion Company, N. Y. City:

GENTLEMEN—I feel I must write you about the wonderful success I have had with your Ozomulsion.

Particularly in one case of incipient consumption. This patient came to my office in November, 1902. He was emaciated, had a constant cough, with night sweats, and all the symptoms of Phthisis Pulmonalis. A microscopical examination of the sputum showed the characteristic tubercle-bacilli.

I prescribed Ozomulsion, telling the patient when I did so, that I thought I could not help him any. Much to my surprise, the first bottle was of marked benefit to him. He has taken in all six bottles and has gained ten pounds. His cough is very slight and he feels so much better that he has gone back to his work as salesman.

I can endorse your Ozomulsion in every way. I have prescribed it in many cases of Bronchitis and in wasting diseases, where a real food was needed. One thing that impressed me was the fact that Ozomulsion did not interfere with digestion, as so many preparations of Cod Liver Oil do.

Yours truly,
J. CAMBRIDGE WHARTON, M.D.

Stewart Hardware

Guaranteed not to give trouble. Save money, time and labor by mounting your shades on the

IMPROVED HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER

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CHESS.

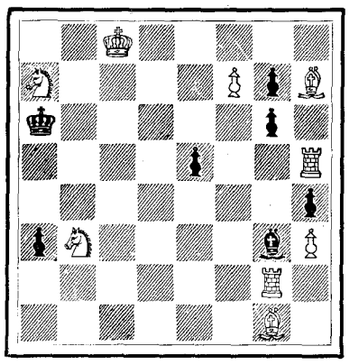
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 817.

By S. W. BAMPTON.

Solving-Contest of the Pennsylvania State Chess-Association.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 K 5; S 4 P p B; k 5 p 1; 4 p 2 R; 7 p; p S 4 b P; 6 R 1; 6 B 1.

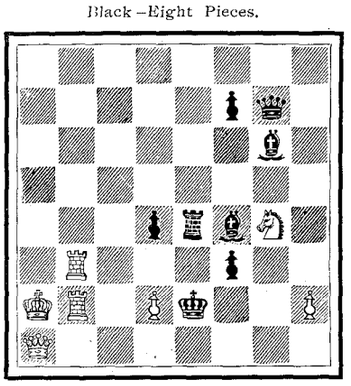
White mates in two moves.

Problem 818.

By J. VAN DIJK AZN.

First Prize Nederlandschen Schaakbond.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 5 p q 1; 6 b 1; 8; 3 p r b S 1; 1 R 3 p 2; K R 1 P k 2 P; Q 7.

White mates in two moves.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

PILLSBURY OUTPLAYS SCHLECHTER.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 3	13 Q x B	Castles K R
2 P—K 4	P—K Kt 3	14 P—K R 4(?)	P—Q B 4
3 P—K B 4	B—Kt 2	15 Kt x B P	Kt x Kt
4 K Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	16 P x Kt	Q x B P
5 P—B 3	Kt—Q 2	17 P—R 5 (?)	K R—Q sq
6 B—B 4	P—K 3	18 P x P	R P x P
7 B—K 3	K Kt—B 3	19 P—K Kt 4(?)	Q R—B sq
8 Q Kt—Q 2	P—Q 4	20 K—B sq	R—Q 3
9 B—Q 3	P x P	21 R—K sq	Q R—Q sq
10 Kt x P	Kt—Q 4	22 B—Kt sq	Q—Kt 4 ch
11 B—Q 2	Q—K 2	23 K—Kt sq	Q x Kt P
12 P—K R 3	B x Kt		wins.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetyline, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

Cooked Starch

CAUSES OBESITY, CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION

Natural Food Cures these Conditions

Below you will find my reason for this statement

MY DEAR FRIEND:—You have often heard it stated that human beings cannot digest raw starch. This statement is based upon experiments performed in the laboratories by chemists with artificial digestive juices. The chemist takes these juices and puts them into his little glass and then adds raw starch to them, and of course the starch is not digested. He therefore loudly proclaims to the world that human beings cannot digest raw starch. The same experiment would go to prove that animals cannot digest it in spite of the fact that we know they are digesting it. This is not only true of animals, for I, together with thousands of others, have been doing this for several years. Even my baby digests starch with ease.

POOR CHEMIST! If he had only experimented with his own stomach in the place of experimenting with artificial juices he would have come to an entirely different conclusion, and thus saved the world much misery.

To take a weak stomach and say that it should digest large quantities of the raw material is very much like expecting a man with neglected and flabby muscles to lift a heavy weight, but surely a man's stomach will never become strong unless he allows all of its functions to develop by proper exercise.

Therefore, in the place of continuing to make the stomach weaker by the use of cooked starches how much wiser it would be to adopt a diet properly suited to the requirements of the individual and allow the individual's organism to do its own work. From a practical standpoint I find that raw starch is easily digested by the human stomach in quantities sufficient to fill every requirement of the human system. On the other hand, if you make the starch abnormally soluble by cooking it, it soon weakens our digestive organs by depriving them of their natural work, and abnormal quantities of starch enter the blood, without being thoroughly prepared. In some cases the system has the power of storing this extra starchy material in the shape of fat, thus causing Obesity, but, in most cases, this material circulates in the blood, and overheats the organism, irritating every cell in the body. As soon as the cells are irritated they throw out a viscid secretion to protect themselves. This secretion when cast out through the mucous membranes lining the nose, throat, chest, stomach, alimentary organs, etc., is called Catarrh, which is the foundation of over half the diseases to which the human system is heir. If it is cast out through the mucous membranes of the head, it is called catarrh of the nose and throat; if through the stomach, we have indigestion and dyspepsia; if through the kidneys, we have Bright's disease; if through the genital organs of the female, we have the various complications common to women; if through the genital organs of the male, we have a long list of troubles, winding up in the destruction of these organs. If the general system is affected, we have a condition of general mal-assimilation. If catarrh of the chest is added to this latter condition, there ensues that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which is directly traceable to this cause—that we have taken into our systems abnormally large quantities of over-soluble starch. It is utterly impossible for the lungs to oxidize this product, no matter how fine they are, therefore the lungs soon become over-worked and devitalized, making it easy for bacteria to multiply in them and cause their disintegration. One of Nature's laws has been violated and payment must be rendered. Any one in this condition who dares to use pre-digested food is doomed beyond the shadow of a doubt.

OBESITY

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

How much better it would be to take foods as Nature has prepared them. All Physical Culturists know that it is very important to cultivate each muscle, but sometimes they do not realize the importance of cultivating each internal function, that the body may become strong even in its weakest parts. As long as one continues to lead an artificial life, he cannot conscientiously say that he is a rational Physical Culturist *(copyright applied for)*.

Any one doubting the ability of the human being to digest raw starch is invited to call at my office on one of my office days and listen to the experiences of hundreds of patients, who after they had been made miserable by cooked foods, now digest with ease the natural starch, while at the same time they find their systems working harmoniously, manifesting mental, physical and genital vigor. My office hours are: 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In a future article I will show you how cooking destroys the vital principle in food, thus destroying your vitality.

Dr. Thomas' Uncooked Bread

cures Constipation, Obesity, Lack of Vitality and Indigestion.

Send in coin or money order **10 Cents** for sample, or **50 Cents** for 24 cakes. Wholesale rates on application.

Send for measurement blanks and I will diagnose and give my opinion of your case free.

If you have written me and have not received a reply, your letter has not been received. Try again.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.

Dept. K, 26 West 94th Street, :: NEW YORK

I Cure Stomach Troubles.

Not by any patent medicines, nostrums, or appliances, but by an intelligent diagnosis of YOUR case. Not by what *you think* or what *I think*, but by facts brought out by a chemical and microscopical examination of the *Gastric Juice*.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO CONSULT ME.

Why do you continue to suffer and spend time and money on patent medicines that can only give you temporary relief? Every day you delay an absolute diagnosis counts against your ultimate recovery. Write me to-day for question blank and an interesting booklet, which will be gladly sent you free.

P. H. STRAUSZ, M.D., 603 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.

For a number of years we have known Dr. P. H. Strausz, who has practised medicine here in Toledo as a successful specialist in diseases of the stomach. He is well qualified to treat this class of diseases. We will gladly answer any inquiry directed to us relative to his standing.

E. F. ROWLEY, Cashier Central Savings Bank.

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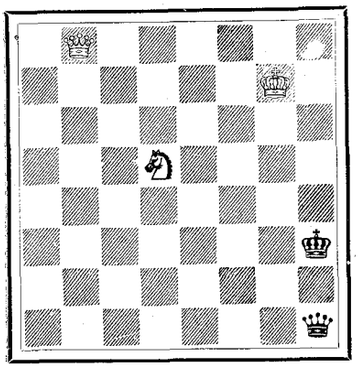
End-Game.

By G. REICHHELM.

Pennsylvania State Chess Association.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Three Pieces.

White to play and win.

Solution of Problems.

No. 811. Q—B 8.

No. 812.

1. P—B 3 / K—B 5	2. B—B sq ch / K—K 4	3. P—B 4, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. R—B 4 dis. ch / K—Q 4	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. P—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. R—Q 5 dbl. ch / K x R	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. R—K B 5, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 5	2. R—Q 5 dbl. ch / K x R	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. R—K B 5, mate

ATLANTIC CITY

A Unique City by-the-Sea

Atlantic City has no season. It is perennial. It has broken a tradition: that a seashore resort is necessarily a summer resort. It took daring and imagination on the part of the first man who decided to spend his winter vacation at a famed summer place, and even more of the same qualities on the part of the hotel keeper who decided to keep his house open and provide lodgings for whose might follow in the trail blazed by the daring innovator. The experiment succeeded a decade ago. The Gulf Stream made it so. Geographically, Atlantic City is the most favored resort on the North Atlantic coast. Its great temperature regulator is the Gulf Stream, which approaches the land nearer at this point than at any other place north of the Carolina coast. Thus the ocean winds that come breezing out of the east are tempered to the winter sojourner and made almost balmy and free from chill.

Put a pipe in your mouth, jam your hands snugly into your pockets, and take a turn along the board-walk and notice the crowds. But for the absence of the light summer dresses, duck trousers, and straw hats, it might be a cool morning in early summer. Business men, University of Pennsylvania undergraduates, trim young women in light furs and smart wraps, invalids in roller chairs, convalescents making slow progress on the arm of an attendant—all taking advantage of the invigorating ocean breezes.

There are fun and amusement a-plenty for the person who is seeking recreation and not health. The Casino has an excellent ballroom, and a commodious white marble swimming pool of sea water, warmed to a comfortable temperature for bathing, no matter what the season. There are bowling alleys and sun parlors with commanding views of the ocean and esplanade. Three long ocean piers are additional places of resort and amusement. They are kept comfortably heated when the temperature demands. For the large contingent who devote their time to outdoor sports there are the golf links, of which Harry Vardon, the English champion, spoke so highly. The course is owned by the Country Club, but its courtesies are extended to hotel guests. A well-equipped club-house is on the grounds of the club. Fishing is kept up throughout the winter. The Horse Show draws thousands of visitors. To speak of the hotels is hardly necessary. They range from hugh structures equipped with every convenience that luxury can command to quiet villas and boarding-houses. They stand to satisfy the vagaries and demands of any applicant.—*New York Post.*

The New Jersey Central has a double daily service to Atlantic City from New York, leaving the latter city from foot of Liberty Street at 9.40 a.m., 3 40 p.m. Send to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York, for illustrated Booklet and Time Table. It's free for the asking.

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Buffalo Lithia Water

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

Dr. P. B. Barringer, *Prof. Physiology and Surgery, University of Virginia:* "After more than twenty years' of practice, I have no hesitation in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

"MAY BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, *of New York, Professor of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Surgeon Bellevue Hospital:* "I have made sufficient use of the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** to be satisfied that it **possesses very valuable therapeutic properties.** In the **Gouty Diathesis, Chronic Inflammation** of the **Bladder,** and other diseases affecting the urinary organs, it may be relied upon to give most satisfactory results."

"THE MOST VALUABLE MINERAL WATER IN USE."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, *of New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital:* "In **all** cases of BRIGHT'S DISEASE I have found **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of the **greatest service in increasing** the **quantity of urine and in ELIMINATING** the **ALBUMEN.** In certain cases of **Melancholia,** accompanied by **excessive elimination of URATES** and **URIC ACID, it is often** the **only remedy necessary.** In GOUT and RHEUMATISM it is highly beneficial. **I have long regarded BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as the **most valuable mineral water in use."**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

now prepared by an improved process, the result of years of scientific investigation, may be confidently relied upon as being of

Absolute Purity and Free From Disagreeable Taste and Odor

MOLLER'S OIL always gives satisfactory results because of its perfect digestibility and the fact that it may be taken continuously without causing gastric disturbance.

In flat, oval bottles only. See that our name appears on bottle as agents. Explanatory pamphlets mailed FREE.

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FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

YOU CAN **Wash Your Fat Away** WITH **HOWARD OBESITY OINTMENT**

Simple, Harmless and Inexpensive

EXTERNAL REMEDY

It removes fat from that part of the body to which it is applied—restoring the natural bloom of youth, leaving no wrinkles or flabbiness.

No nauseous drugs that ruin the stomach; no dieting; no change of habits whatever.

The application is simplicity itself. You merely apply the ointment to the part you wish reduced, then literally "wash the fat away" without injury to the most delicate skin.

WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

On receipt of request, we will send you our book on obesity, which gives cases and facts of the new discovery—a cure by absorption.

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RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE, NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

SAVES THE EYES
ALL EYE TROUBLES CURED BY USING RESTORER ONE MINUTE EACH NIGHT BEFORE RETIRING.

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Cured

Without Medicine

Trial Pair of Magic Foot Drafts FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody.

TRY THEM.

Don't take drugs—most medicine isn't fit for the stomach—but try a modern adaptation of a very old principle, and cure yourself.

Almost everyone has soaked his feet in hot water to cure a cold in the head. Magic Foot Drafts open the pores of the feet, the largest in the body, in the same way, stimulating the excretory functions of the skin, and enabling it to throw off the acid impurities from the system through these large pores.

Magic Foot Drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the body. Here is the reason.

Every drop of blood in the body passes every so often through the feet, where the circulatory and nervous systems are exceedingly susceptible.

The Drafts have great power to absorb acid poisons from the blood. Each time a contaminated drop of blood passes through the foot the Drafts absorb a portion of the acid poison, gradually but surely purifying the blood—the only way to permanently cure rheumatism.

If you have rheumatism write us to-day and we will send you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts on free trial. If they relieve you, send us One Dollar. If they don't, keep your money—the risk is ours. We **know** that they cure to stay cured. Write to-day to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, R U 14 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich. Send no money—only your name.

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P x Kt	K—B 5	

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At time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Pillsbury	12	5	Taubenhaus	8½	9½
Maroczy	12½	5½	Marshall	8	10
Teichmann	12	6	Wolf	8	10
Schlechter	12	6	Albin	7½	10½
Tarrasch	11½	5½	Mason	6½	11½
Mieses	11	7	Reggio	5	13
Marco	10½	7½	Moreau	0	18

Answers to Correspondents.

P.—Paul Morphy's grandfather, on the paternal side, was born in Madrid. Morphy's father was born in Charleston, S. C.; his mother was a daughter of Joseph B. Le Carpentier, a gentleman of French family, who came to New Orleans from Santo Domingo.

L. S.—The earliest writings on Chess, in America, are: "Critical Remarks, etc., on Game of Chess" MSS. dated September 27, 1733, from Slaughter's Coffee-House, New York. "Morals of Chess, by Dr. Benjamin Franklin" (1787); not published in separate form. "Chess Made Easy. Printed and sold by James Humphreys, at the corner of Walnut and Dock streets, 1802, 12mo, pp. 97." This little book was the first separately printed work on Chess published in America.

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G. R.—Very many thanks for information.

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